The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No 76. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.........£2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0} DUBLIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL DUBLIN,
Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, commencing on SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859. The following distinguished Artistes are already engaged :—

Madame Titiens,	Signor Corsi,
Madlle. Guarducci,	Signor Castells,
Madlle. Vaneri,	Signor Annoni,
Signor Badialli,	Signor Dinelli, and
Signor Vialetti,	Signor Giuglini.

Conductor—Arditi.
Leader—Mr. Levey.

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1859, LES HUGUENOTS:—Il Conte di San Bris (Governor of the Louvre), Signor Badiali; Raul di Nangis, (a Huguenot Gentleman) Signor Giuglini; Marcello, (his servant) Signor Vialetti; Hugenot Soldier, Signor Corsi; Margarita di Valois, (bethrothed to Henry IV.) Madlle. Vaneri; Urbano, (her page) Madlle. Guarducci; and Valentina, (Daughter of San Bris) Madlle. Titiens.

On MONDAY, AUGUST 8th. NORMA :—Pollio, Signor Giuglini; Oroveso, Signor Vialetti; Adalgisa, Madlle. Vaneri; and Norma, Madlle. Titiens.

On TUESDAY, AUGUST 9th. LA FAVORITA.—Leonora, Madlle. Guarducci; Baldassare, Signor Vialetti; and Fernando, Signor Gniuglini.

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH. IL TROVATORE.—Manrico, Signor GIUGLINI; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Badiali; Azucena, Madlle. Guarducci; and Leonora, Madlle. Titiens.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 11TH. LUCREZIA BORGIA.—Gennaro, Signor Giuglini; Duke Alfonso, Signor Badiali; Maffio Orsini, Madlle. Guarducci; and Lucrezia Madlle Titiens.

On FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.—Figaro, Signor Badiali; Conte Almaviva. Signor Corsi; Berta, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Rosini, Mdlle. Guarducci.

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH—A FAVORITE OPERA.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. Performance to commence at Eight. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s. Second Circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s Up. Gal., 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Every Evening Miss HARRIET GORDON, Mr. G. HONEY and Mr. NORTON.
Mr. T. C. KING for Three Nights more.
THIS EVENING (Monday), August 1st, will be performed the celebrated play of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS—Fabian and Louis de Franchi, Mr. T. C. King; Emille de Lesparre, Miss A. Parker.
After which a Grand Ballet Divertissement entitled THE NIGHT OF THE FUN.
After which the laughable farce entitled THE LAUGHING HYENA—Felix Fumer, Mr. B. Norton; Simon Hornblower, Mr. G. Honey; Florence Fumer, Miss K. Carson.
To be followed by the Grand Fairy Extravaganza entitled THE INVISIBLE PRINCE, or the Island of Tranquil Delights—Furibond, Mr. G. Honey; Don Leander, Miss H. Gordon.
Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. H. WEBB.
Last Appearance of MR. T. C. KING. Last Appearance but three of MISS HARRIET GORDON, MR. GEORGE HONEY and Mr. BRUCE NORTON.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 3, 1859 the performances will commence with the Romantic Drama (in five Chapters) by Charles Selby, Comedian, entitled the MARBLE HEART! or the Sculptor's Dream; a Romance of real life.
ACT I—A DREAM.
Diogenes—Mr. H. WEBB. Aspasia—Mrs. H. WEBB.
ACT II—REALITY.
Mademoiselle Marco—Mrs. H. WEBB.
Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
After which Planche's Renowned Drama, (in 2 Acts), entitled CHARLES THE TWELFTH, or the Siege of Stralsund. Adam Brock—Mr. BRUCE NORTON. Charles XII (King of Sweden), Mr. T. C. KING. Triptolemus Muddlewerk—Mr. G. HONEY. Eudiga—Mrs. H. WEBB, with the Song of "Rise Gentle Moon."
Characteristic Dance—Master HALLIGAN.
To conclude with the Grand Fairy Extravaganza, entitled the INVISIBLE PRINCE; or, the Island of Tranquil Delights! Furibond—Mr. GEORGE HONEY. Don Leander—Miss H. GORDON.
Prices of admission—Boxes 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'Clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

PUBLIC MEETINGS, FOR PRAYER AND PRAISE, will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, on THIS (MONDAY) Evening, AUG. 1st, at Eight o'clock, to which all the Clergy and all the People of all religious denominations are earnestly invited to come, and to publish among their brethren.
ADMISSION FREE TO ALL.

CITY OF DUBLIN PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY.
Conservative Registration Committee Rooms.
28 College-green.
All persons having claims to be registered as Freeholders, Leaseholders, or Freemen, are requested to give information to the Committee, on or before the 4th of August next.
By Order,
THOMAS HENRY ATKINSON,
25th July, 1859. Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.
The Corporation of Dublin, having at the request of the Society for promoting the social improvement of the Working Classes, kindly consented to supply water, free of expense, for Public Drinking Fountains, and to erect such as this Association shall provide. The Committee solicit subscriptions to enable them to procure a suitable number for this city.
The following subscriptions have been promised :—

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for several ornamental Fountains in various sites ...	£100	0	0
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ...	5	0	0
Charles G. Malone, Esq., 1 Fountain with Dog Trough ...	6	0	0
Alexander Parker, 1 Fountain with Dog Trough ...	5	0	0
Jonathan Pim, 1 Fountain, Registering ...	7	0	0
Alderman Atkinson, 1 Fountain with Dog Trough ...	5	0	0
Richard Allen, Esq., 1 Fountain for Cattle ...	8	10	0
Thomas Pim, 1 Fountain with Dog Trough ...	5	0	0

Subscriptions will be received by Alexander Parker, Esq., 59, William-street, Alderman Atkinson, 31, College-green, and Thomas Pim, jun. Esq., 75 Georges-street, John R. Wigham, 35, Capel-street, Hon. Secretaries.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
EXCURSION TRAIN TO
GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, MULLINGAR, &c.,
A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN
Will be despatched from the BRROADSTONE TERMINUS, DUBLIN, at Nine o;Clock, Morning,
On WEDNESDAY, 17th AUGUST,
And will arrive at Galway about Four o'Clock, Longford, about Half-past One o'Clock, and Cavan about a Quarter past Two o'Clock, Afternoon.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO THE FOLLOWING STATIONS AND BACK:

	F.C. s. d.	S.C. s. d.	T.C. s. d.
To Mullingar and Back	8 0	6 0	3 6
„ Moate do. ... ... } „ Athlone do. „ Longford do. „ Cavan do.	10 0	8 0	5 0
„ Ballinasloe do.	12 6	10 6	6 0
„ Athenry do. } „ Galway do.	15 6	12 6	7 6

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, WEDNESDAY, 3st AUGUST, 1859.
First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 50lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.
For Fares from intermediate Stations and other particulars see Hand Bills, to be obtained at the Stations.
N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 24th July, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY via ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA.
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH.
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. „
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. „
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside „ 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside „ 0 13 8
N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.
Tickets are not transferable, and are available for Mullingar or Multyfarnham only.
Passengers alighting at, or proceeding to, any other station, will forfeit their tickets, and will be charged the ordinary fare from the point whence the train started.
FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham :—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class..................Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.
N.B.—Sir Percy Nugent has kindly consented to throw open his Demesne to Excurtionists, and to provide Boats on Donore Lake, free from any charge for their hire.

Appeals.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Shekleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O.Meara, 57 Gt Brunswick-street; Rev, David Stewart, 35 Nelson-street.
The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum which as confirmately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system, The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatory Asylum at Golden-bridge for members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being atempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal cervitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unalified liberty of the Asylumn, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylumn may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5l.; Mrs. Crofton, 3l. and 1l. annually; Cannock and White, 3l; John Lentaigne, Esq, 3l; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5l; Hon, Judge Hayes, 5l; Alexander Norman, Esq, 2l and 1l annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2l; W. Peebles, Esq, 2l; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2l; C. Gausell, Esq, 1l; John Connor, Esq, 1l; John Galloway, Esq. 1l; W. Henry, Esq, 1l; Miss Maxwell, 1l; Miss Brooke, 1l; Miss Fergusson, 1l; Rev. H. Murphy, 1l; Dr. Barker, 1l; Dr. Bolland, 1l; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1l; J. Flood, Esq, 1l; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1l; Mis. Whately, 1l. A. G. Moller, Esq, 10s; Miss. Bayly, 10s; Mrs. Johnston, 5s; George Brooke, Esq, 5l.; H. H. Joy, Esq, Q.C., L.L.D., 2l.; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2l; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1l; Sir J. K, and Lady James, 1l; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Co-ry Lowry, 1l.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2l.; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5l.; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1l.; Alderman Hudson, 1l. 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5l.; George Tombe, Esq., 10l.; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1l.; John Jameson, Esq., 2l. 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2l.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2l.; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2l.; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2l.; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3l.; Miss Hutchinson, 1l.; J. Blood, Esq., 1l.; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1l.; J. Stewart, Esq., 1l.; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1l.; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1l.; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1l.; Hon. Judge Crampton, 5l.; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER.
We, the undersigned, take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Christian public to the following statement, and solicit friendly co-operation in furtherance of our object.
The wife of a Dublin trader, once in respectable business, is suffering from heart complaint, which renders life fearfully precarious, and she is anxious to rejoin her husband' that she may place her children under his charge, before it please God to call her hence. He had failed in business, and was obliged to emigrate to America, and her hope is, that if shewere enabled to go to New Zealand, he might meet her there, and gain a livelihood in some of the many ways, which are opened up in that rising Colony. Her husband is unable to assist. Her tuitions which she has been taking are fluctuating, and even if they could be had, they make demands upon her, beyond her feeble strength, so that she is obliged in her difficulty, to appeal to Christian benevolence.
We who subscribe our names, can vouch for the truth of the details of this advertisement, and shall be happy to receive Subscriptions for the purpose above stated. About £50 would suffice, and the following sums have been already contributed THOMAS PINNELL, Esq., £5. MISS PINNELL, £5.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D.
At HERBERT'S, 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FEURY, D.D., Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungannon.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, Esq., 57, Rutland-square.

GENERAL ORPHAN HOME, (fonnded 1851,) Richmond Street, Portobello, Dublin, for the care of Orphans of all classes, intern and extern. ITS GREAT OBJECT IS TO CHRISTIANIZE AND SAVE THEM.
VICE-PATRONESSES:

Countess of Annesley	Dowager Countess Dunraven
Countess Dowager of Bandon	Lady Cockburn
Countess of Carrick	Lady Henry Moore
Countess of Darnley	Lady Bateson.
Dowager Lady Dunally	

Subscriptions and donations are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Mary Scott, Hon. Secretary, Guardian, Barmeen, Rathmines; at the Royal Bank Foster Place, Dublin; at the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London; and by Mr. Millington, at 16, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin
Orphans admissible from any part of the United Kingdom.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY, AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES,
23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET. DUBLIN.
FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES TO BE LET.
AT SANDYMOUNT.—A detached House, £16 a Month.
... MONKSTOWN.—A large House, £20 a Month.
... BRAY.—Two large Houses, £15 a Month.
... GLEN OF THE DOWNS.—Two Houses, one at £30 to November, and the other £15 a Month
... WICKLOW.—A Detached House, £20 a Month.
... BELFAST.—A Magnificent Establishment, with ample accommodation for a Nobleman or gentleman of Fortune; by the year or for a term of years. Either Furnished or Unfurnished.—Terms moderate.
UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE TO BE LET.
FITZWILLIAM SQUARE—a First Class House, £75 a year.
UPPER MERRION STREET—Two First Class Houses; for Sale.
UPPER MOUNT-STREET—A First Class House on Lease.
UPPER LEESON-STREET—A Handsome Commodious House, 70 Guineas a-year.
LOWER LEESON-STREET Ditto. Ditto. £65 a-year.
UPPER BAGGOT-STREET ... ... £65 a-year
WELLINGTON-ROAD, ... 70 Guineas a-year
LOWER BAGGOT-STREET ... ... £70 a-year
MOLESWORTH-STREET ... ... To be Sold
LOWER MOUNT-STREET ... ... Terms moderate.
GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET ... ... „
DUNDRUM—3 Cottages, with 4 Acres of Land, to an improving tenant—very cheap.
With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.
WANTED—
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin.
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin.
A Gentlemanly Residence with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.
A compact Residence; Rent not to exceed £40 a-year—Clontarf preferred.
All communications respecting the foregoing, to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britskas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.
☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

NOTICE.
DYCERS.—The usual Monthly Unreserved Sale by Auction will be held on TUESDAY, 2nd AUGUST, at Two o'Clock precisely. Parties having Horses, Carriages, Harness, Dogs, Poultry, &c. for Sale, are respectfully solicited to take advantage of this opportunity, and are requested to forward particulars to the Repository, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, on or before Monday, 1st August, for insertion in Catalogue.
DANIEL PALLIN, Auctioneer.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom,) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES.
OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN's Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment,
54, Anngier-street,
One Horse Phactons for Hire by the Hour.

Landed Estates Court.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND,
GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the Matter of the Estate of George Foley, and Matthew James Pollock, Trustees of Timothy Turner, Owners and Petitioners.
THE Court having Ordered the following premises to be sold, for the purpose of discharging the incumbrances thereon, that is to say, the House and premises No. 1 Suffolk-street, in the parish of St. Andrew and City of Dublin, held under Lease dated the 20th day of March, 1811, for a term of 96 years from the 29th day of September, 1810; the House and premises No. 3, Church-lane, situate as aforesaid, held under Lease dated the 20th day of March 1811, for a term of 95 years from the 29th day of September 1810; the House and premises No. 4, Church-lane, aforesaid, held under lease dated the 23rd day of March, 1811 for a term of 95 years from the 29th day of September, 1810; the House and premises No. 5, Church-lane, aforesaid, held under lease dated the 20th day of March, 1811, for a term of 95 years from the 29th day of September, 1810; the House and Premises, No. 17 (formerly No. 15), South Anne-street, in the Parish of St. Anne and City of Dublin, held under Fee-farm Grant, dated the 29th day of July, 1725; the House and Premises No. 9 (formerly No. 15), Richmond-street, in the Parish of St. Peter and City of Dublin, held under lease in perpetuity, dated the 29th day of April, 1841; the House and Premises, No. 10 (formerly No. 16), Richmond-street, aforesaid, held under lease in perpetuity, dated the 22nd day of April, 1841; the two Houses and Premises, Nos. 62 and 63 Lower Mount-street, in the Parish of St. Peter, aforesaid, held under lease dated the 21st day of July, 1787, for a term of 120 years, from the 25th day of March, 1787, the Plot of Ground, situate in the Stable-lane, at the rere of the said last-mentioned premises, held under lease dated the 21st day of July 1787, for a term of 94 years, from the 25th day of March, 1787; the Houses and Premises, No. 17, North Great George's-street, in the Parish of St. George and City of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 27th day of March, 1787, for a term of 948 years, from the 25th day of March, 1787; the House and Premises No. 18, North Great George's-street, aforesaid, held under lease dated the 2nd day of March, 1787, for a term of 948 years, from the 25th day of March, 1787; and the House and Premises, No. 68, Camden-street, in the Parish of St. Peter aforesaid, held under lease dated the 28th day of September, 1840, with a covenant for renewal to his quoties. And all parties objecting to a sale of the said Houses and Premises are hereby required to take Notice of such Order; and all persons having claims thereon, may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1859.
JAMES M'DONNELL, for C. E. Dobbs, Examiner.
WILLIAM NEILSON, SON, Solicitors, having the carriage of the proceedings, 104, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER,
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward he movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY, may be consulted daily in all a ses of nervous debility, irritability, trembling of the hands, indigestion, involuntary blushing, delusions of the mind, depression of spirits, &c., whether produced by sedentary employment, residence in the tropics, or otherwise. Messrs. Day have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin, and other pernicious diseases; their method of treatment is very expiditious, and involves no actual restraint either in diet or occupation.
Fee, Ten Shillings.
A Guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding Ten Shillings, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine to Nine, Sundays from Nine till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, Dublin.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.
DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS
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STRANGE INCIDENT AT A PARISIAN MARRIAGE.—One of the most significant signs of the confidence in the permanence of peace is to be found in the fact of the celebration of two hundred marriages in the different churches of Paris on Saturday last. High and low, rich and poor, are rushing to the altar, driven there perhaps by the precept of Saint Paul, "better to marry than burn," and deeming no precaution to be despised in this tropical incendiary weather. The rustication—temporary let us hope—of an ecclesiastical authority for extraordinary behaviour on the occasion of an aristocratic marriage which took place a few days ago, has afforded some little amusement to one part of the population, and great scandal to the other. The excuse for the wonderful lapsus of ecclesiastical propriety, of which the illustrious individual in question rendered himself guilty on this occasion, is to be found in the same cause which has furnished every other of late—the heat of the weather. It is the custom in Paris, on the occasion of a marriage for the officiating priest to make an allocution to the happy couple on the duties imposed upon them by the state into which they have just entered. On the occasion in question, the functionary I allude to, standing on the steps of the altar, accompanying his speech with the most light and airy gesticulation, seldom beheld elsewhere than close to the foot lights in front of the pit of the theatre, held forth to the lofty bride and bridegroom, in presence of the highborn relatives, both male and female, who filled with pride and perfume the chapel where the ceremony took place, the most astounding, startling, unheard of "allocution" which has ever been printed in the naughty books, when Louis Quinze and Madame du Barry were king of France, but which certainly never was spoken by word of mouth before. Confusion was at its height; the mothers seizing their daughters, stood not upon the order of their going, but at once departed; the fathers withdrew with menacing brow. Only the young men remained, out of curiosity to see how far the venerable functionary would dare to go. Of course the event was instantly reported to ecclesiastical head-quarters, and at first was deemed to be owing to a momentary aberration of intellect, but on examination it was proved that the momentary aberration had its origin in a bottle of Bordeaux, which the thirsty dignitary had drained to the last drop before entering the church. The Archbishop is said to have been greatly wounded by the occurrence, which took place in too public a manner not to be spread all over Paris in less than no time, and the order which has sent the offender to pass some little time in retirement has astonished nobody. By way of compensation—if domestic union is sought after by external inducement—the same cause seems to have a contrary effect amongst the law-loving people of this city, and the lawyers were never so excited and so busy as at this moment. The literati above all seem in an unusual state of irritation, and fill the courts of justice with their clamouring, and what is humiliating for us is the fact that, they are always actuated by the money question. First of all comes Balzac from his grave, pleading against unjust usurpation of profits on a piece which, during his lifetime, was a downright flasco, but as usual, having been submitted to a few years' test, is pronounced a first-rate work of art. A Mr. Porcher, to whom Balzac living had ceded his share of the profits to be derived from the piece, is opposed by Madame Dutacq, who inherits the rights of Balzac dead, being chief creditor to the estate. Porcher's claims are maintained by the tribunal. being of anterior date, and Madame Dutacq is nonsuited, and sups with what appetite she may on reflecting that the author's rights left by Balzac are the only security she possesses as chance of reimbursement.—Correspondent of the Morning Star

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Yesterday evening a public meeting was held in Spafields Chapel; Mr. George Thompson (late M. P. for the Tower Hamlets), in the chair. The building was crowded in every part, an attraction having been held forth in the announcement that Stephen Beckley, a coloured youth, formerly in Lady Huntingdon's school at Sierra Leone, would attend, and make a statement respecting his escape from a condition of slavery at the French settlement of Cayenne. Stephen Beckley was consequently introduced and interrogated by Mr. Thoresby, in reply to whose leading questions he gave a very interesting narrative, with much intelligence and humour. An air of truth certainly pervaded his remarkable story, from which it appeared that he was born at Freetown, Sierra Leone, his father being a printer in government employ there; that he was, up to 14 years of age, a pupil in Lady Huntingdon's school; that, being offered the choice of a trade or calling, he expressed a desire to be taught navigation; and that he was accordingly placed on board a French vessel called the Jeanne, commanded by one Captain Chevalier. This vessel appears to have been nothing else than a slaver. On the coast of Liberia there were suspicious negociations with a native chief; and immediately afterwards Beckley was taken from his duties at the helm, and put to harder labour of a totally different kind. From Liberia he was conveyed as a slave, and in company with many men, women, and children, all slaves, to Cayenne. The horrors of the passage were such as we have read again and again in descriptions of the slave trade. At Cayenne, Beckley was taken on shore and sold to a planter, whom he served three years, working in the sugar plantations. He contrived on two or three occasions to represent his grievances to the government agent, who told him he could not send him back to Sierra Leone without paying his master the price that had been paid to the captain. Beckley was flogged for going to the governmental authority, and also for attempting to send a letter to Sierra Leone. At last he escaped, being assisted by the captain and crew of an American brig. The narrative of Stephen Beckley was followed by speeches from the chairman and several gentlemen on the platform; and it was resolved to take measures to bring under the notice of persons in power the state of things indicated in the young mans statement.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—The announcement made in the ateiers of Paris of the discovery of a new motive power which, upon experiment, has been found to be entirely successful, has created a great sensation. The discovery has been made by a young workman, named Jacob, a turner in copper, and was the result of an accident. While seeking to increase the power of his turning lathe, a new means of power was suddenly revealed to him, whereby he has been able, alone, without assistance, to construct a machine which increases two hundred fold the labour of one man, and may be increased to unlimited extent. The inventor, who has hitherto worked au atlier, at Escarbotia, has been of course sent for to Paris, and has already nearly completed a machine applicable to every species of industry. If success should attend the experiment for which it is understood one of the great industrial capitalists furnishes the money—the discovery will put an end to all steam power and every other expensive action, and the result is waited for with the greatest anxiety in the manufacturing world. Already have the proprietors of the spinning works at Schaffhausen been induced to come to Paris in order to hear the first news of the success or failure of the trial.

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Apply to the proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.—The English Stock Market still presents a dull and heavy appearance, having opened this morning at a decline of an eighth, and remained so until the close. The Indian financial statement is looked to with some degree of interest, as a large loan is expected; it will be made on Monday evening. This market was dull; consols advanced one-eighth for cash, owing to a scarcity of stock, and for account, the price of yesterday was attained. New Threes receded for both cash and New Account, a sixteenth; sellers for this account at 94½. Bank Stock not quoted; new Pipe-water Debentures improved £1. Nothing done in Railway Bonds; Hibernian Banks, firm; Nationals and Royals firm; City of Dublin Steam Shares for sale; buyers of Building Shares, Patriotics and Consumers' Gas for sale, Carysfort Mines firm; General Mines, buyers. Mining Company of Ireland improved one-quarter, buyers. Wicklow Coppers, none for sale; buyers at 44. Cork and Passage asked for; Drogheda (Thirds) receded one quarter; Wicklow firm; Dundalks advanced 10s.; Cashel stock rose 10s., and firm; buyers of Killarneys and South Easterns; Midlands receded 6s. 3d on the old shares; the half shares firm. In Preference Shares Wicklows and Dundalks firm, at previous rates for them. The Cashel Company have recommended a dividend for past half year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income tax, and will carry over about £11,800.

The Bank of England returns for the past week exhibit the following changes compared with last return. The bullion has decreased £236,927, and the reserve of Notes has declined £16,370. The Funds in London at the close showed a further decline in the value of Consols and New Threes.

A downward tendency has been apparent in the Stock Market here during the week ending yesterday, caused by the state of politics, and the demand for Silver for India and China, which has caused the Bullion in the Bank of England to be further entrenched upon, and which promises to continue. As the Indian Loan, about being announced on Monday, will still absorb large supplies, the rate of money in the London Discount Market has been rather brisk this week, but not under 2½ per cent. A decline of about three-eighths per cent. has been established in the Government Funds here for the week. Bank of Ireland Stock has declined about 10s. Local Debentures have not been dealt in this week. Railway Debentures—Those of the Dublin and Kingstown, Great Southern and Limerick and Ennis, have been dealt in; there has been a general enquiry for this class of security, but very few Bonds are in the Market. In Banks—The Hibernian, National, and Royal, have all been firm and steady. In Steam Shares—City of Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building Shares are rather in demand; of the latter there have been but few for sale. In Miscellaneous Securities, the only ones done have been the Patriotic Insurance and Consumer's Gas shares, both at a slight decline. In Mines—Carysfort, General Mines, and Mining Company of Ireland have been all firm; Wicklow Coppers have improved 10s., and are not to be had at the advance. In Railways, Ballymenas have been firm; Cork and Bandon, buyers; Cork and Passage have improved one-eighth; Belfast Junctions also improved three-eights; Kingstown stock improved 30s.; Wicklows slightly receded; Dundalks improved 10s., buyers; Cashel Stock advanced 10s., and very scarce at the advance; South Eastern steady; Killarneys improved one quarter; Midlands rose 30s. on old shares, and 10s. on ½ shares; Limericks steady at 22. In the Railway Preference Shares, Cork and Bandon (Eighths) receded one-eighth; Wicklows firm; Dundalks and Cashels advanced one-eighth, Limerick Preference declined one quarter.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* *via* Southampton ... ... One p.m., June 19.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

THE *Gazette de France* has published a commentary on the pacific notice of the *Moniteur*. No one can say that the commentary is calculated to foster a more kindly feeling between France and England; quite the reverse; yet there are two passages which we reproduce for the instruction of our countrymen. We must remember that every sentence in a French journal passes under the censorship of a minister, and is therefore quasi ministerial. The writer, then, states "The TERRORS of our neighbours must not have the result of arresting the developement of our fleet, which has been in progress ever since the Restoration, and has put us in possession of THE FINEST NAVAL FORCE in the world." That is plain speaking, and above-board. What clause can we reasonably find fault with? Is it true that France possesses the "finest naval force in the world?" Authorities who ought to know the facts assert that it is true. Sir J. Pakington and Sir S. Herbert alike assert that the French Navy is fully equal if not superior to ours. Both ministers, past and present, assert that it is a race between France and England which shall outstrip the other. Well, that being the case the *Gazette de France*, announces that nothing shall arrest the developement of their fleet. Have we any right to blame their determination? France wishes to become as great as a naval power, as she is as a military power. She says she has abundant means and undoubtedly she is spending the money. Well, all that remains for us in that case, is to take care she does not again outstrip us. We can manage that we suppose, or else we are not the rich and energetic nation we teach our children to believe we are. We have iron to such abundance that some one the other day proposed to build batteries along our coast and face them with four-inch plates of metal. We have engineers to spare, for the vessels of every nation under heaven have an English engineer on board. We have mighty factories swarming with armies of brawny smiths who weld and twist and beat out the metal from glowing acres of roaring furnaces; we have money to pay for all; at least a nation whose annual revenue is seventy millions should have money. Why then should our neighbours outstrip us in the race? or why is it that a French journal should speak of English terror? Time was that terror was felt across the channel—time was, that for months and years not a sloop could leave Toulon or Brest for the season of England, which kept watch outside. We confess to our French friends we do feel terror, but it is not the terror they speak of. "We are struck with terror," to quote Mr. Horsman's words, not of those by whom we might be invaded, but of those to whom our defences might be committed." That is our terror, and that alone. Those English journals which have rung the changes upon the word "invasion," until the [illegible] believed invasion possible and French journals [illegible] at every [illegible] just upon our "terror" have [illegible] this [illegible] upon the name of England.

The matter itself however lies in a nutshell. France will continue to build ships, so must we. There is no use in croaking about it. Steam is a new element in warfare, and our journalists tell the French they can walk in upon us at any moment. Steam is, or was, our own familiar demon. We must evoke him manfully against that steam bridge of theirs, until one or other nation is worn out, or there occurs a diablerie on the ocean, such as no mortal has ever dreamed of.

It is highly satisfactory, of course, that we are as yet allowed to build any sort of vessel we require. The *Gazette de France* considerately sums up by saying "If England sees any cause of alarm in this state of our forces, she is free to increase her own, but it is impossible to admit, that in order to allay the fears of our ally, we ought to abandon projects which are the base of our commercial development in the world, the first condition of the security and prosperity of our colonies." The *Gazette* is quite right. We may run over the meagre list of French colonies, and wonder if so many great ships are required to guard them. We may, for the sake of argument, ask if the paltry isle of Martinique can only be defended by a dozen sail of the line, or if the miserable isle of Bourbon, requires as many to prevent the escape of free negroes from benevolent slave drivers,—or if as many are needed to keep watch and ward over the deadly marshes of Cayenne. If our ally believes his few colonies absolutely require the development of his navy to such an enormous extent, have we any right to interfere with the gratification of his taste? We have colonies, dependencies, and settlements, any one of which is equal to all that France possesses. If she, then, insists upon building a tremendous navy to protect her possessions, of course we require a navy still more tremendous. Common sense tells us that. We say we are rich, we claim to be loyal, we are descendants of the old Vikings, and all that. Our business, then, is to act, not to talk, to build ships with a will, not to count the strokes of every Shipwright's hammer that echoes in the French dockyard.

The speakers in Friday night's debate, all expressed their opinion that London could be easily captured. This appears ridiculous to those who remember that, eleven years ago, one hundred thousand men were collected at twelve hours' notice, to put down a threatened revolution. Those who talk of invasion, plunder of London, and such like seem to ignore the existence of any men but those in the regular army. We are to suppose, forsooth, that the 600,000 full grown men who live in London would quietly look on while the city was being plundered! The invaders are to have everything in their favour. The winds are to blow fair, the tide is to serve at the right hour, the English fleet is to be nowhere, not an inkling of the invaders intention is to come to light, our army is to be asleep. The people apathetic. The French nation, certainly, cannot be the Paul Jones sort of pirates they are represented to be, if they do not pounce upon us at once, before we have even time to bury our valuables.

But, though we believe there is not the smallest chance of invasion, it is necessary for the honour of England that invasion should be impossible. It may be well to fortify some of our arsenals and harbours, but the best constructed works are not impregnable. There must always be a vacant space through which a wedge of troops can be pushed. Should invasion be attempted, it is better to trust to earthworks which can be suddenly thrown up in the way of an invader's march, rather than to stone walls which will serve to tell an enemy where he is not to go. Our main dependence must be upon our fleet. We have every means at hand to make this overwhelming if we please. Better to concentrate our strength on this one point than to scatter it on many. To invade us, the channel must be crossed. It is by ships alone the passage can be prevented. Better far, no matter what the cost, that every public and private dockyard in the kingdom should ring both night and day with axe and hammer, than that a French journal should have reason to taunt us with "terror" on our own confession.

WE publish this morning the list of successful candidates for entrance into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Until we procure the complete report, we cannot estimate the character of the answering in any particular department. It is extraordinary, however, that in a list of but 40 names, the first should be nearly 200 marks ahead of the last. This seems to show that there is a wide margin for improvement. The first place was gained by King's College, London, on 4,770 marks. The second by a pupil of the University of Dublin. At the last examination, many places were won by gentlemen who were educated privately, only five of this class of candidates were successful now. The great majority of successful candidates came from those educational establishments, which have organised classes, and a staff of masters for this especial object Among the schools, Dr. Stackpoole's, of Kingstown, is pre-eminent, no less than five pupils from that school having won the 18th, 25th, 28th, 37th and 40th places.

The *Daily News* on the prospects of Central Italy:—The Florentine *savant* and patriot Matteucci has published a letter on the present state of Central Italy. Signor Matteucci's language shows that he feels keenly the disappointment of the whole Italian nation; but it also exhibits fortitude, courage, and steadfast faith in the future of his country. He finds in the present condition of the States of Central Italy the ground of hope, and the opportunity of action. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Romagna, are at the present moment free; although under menace they are independent, masters of their own destinies. Their Princes left them because they found a false position of moral and political isolation intolerable; yet no disorders have taken place; on the coutrary, the authority of the law has been found compatible with relaxations of civil and religious restraints. This moderation and calmness, together with the remarkable political aptitude developed among populations unaccustomed to self-government, Signor Matteucci commends with a noble confidence to the respect and sympathy of all free peoples. All that he and his fellow-countrymen ask is, that the States may not be overborne by foreign force, but may enjoy the independence to which by law and right they are entitled. It appears from his letter that they have a military force sufficient to defend themselves against any aggression which the Pretenders, unsupported by France or Austria, may bring against them, and much more than sufficient to maintain internal peace; only a renewal of the course of foreign occupation can endanger their existence, or seriously trouble their tranquility. There is nothing really revolutionary, in a bad sense, in the course which has been pursued by the people in the States of Central Italy. Each by a single act rectified its condition, and then returned the ordinary path of civil duty. The history of the last two months has shown that the sentiments of respect for authority and obedience to the laws in no wise depended on the presence of the anti-national Princes, but were roused into action by their departure. The question for Europe now is, whether the natural authority of laws, representative assemblies, or the arbitrary and Austrian rule of the Princess, is to be recognised as most essential to the quiet of those countries, and so far to the peace of Europe. Signor Matteucci says:—"Things have now arrived at such a point in Tuscany, Modena, and Bologna, that there is not a single man of any rank, either in the army, the government, or the municipal council, who has not come to the conclusion that a restoration would be the signal of civil war, that it would secure no respect or obedience, and could only be maintained by a state of siege, supported by foreign troops." As our readers know, an attempt has been made to facilitate the restoration of the fallen dynasty in Florence, by the abdication of the Grand Duke Leopold in favour of his son; but this is not a question of persons, but of antagonistic systems, principles, and interests. Austria and absolutism, or Italy and free institutions, that is the alternative. At present, nationality and freedom have the advantage in Central Italy. As Signor Matteucci observes:—"In the centre of Italy a moral strength exists which has manifested itself in a regular and legitimate way, sustained by a sufficient material force, opposed to the restoration of the old régime, and worthy to enjoy free institutions. This State asks Europe's protection against foreign occupation, and liberty to organise itself in conformity to the wants of the Italian nation. It is only by respecting the moral attitude of the people that Europe can distinguish the revolutionary [illegible] of Central Italy, and contribute to the happiness of one of the most civilised and enlightened parts of the world."

How little is asked of Europe—to be let alone! This order, this freedom, this moral strength—Europe, France, the war, have not created, could not create. They are from the nation. The great danger is that statesmanship and diplomacy, always itching to "regulate" and "settle," will not comprehend this, but endeavour to replace what is natural and real by their own flimsy inventions.

The *Morning Herald* on the conduct of the Oxford undergraduates:—

On the 6th of July Oxford summoned six famous men to receive this public honour at the hands of the university. It is enough to say that among them were such names as those of Lawrence, Wilson, and Greathead. The last on the list—Antonio Panizzi himself—has done good service to the State by his labours at the British Museum. Surely some of these might have found mercy at the hands of those who rule the Commemoration. But no mercy was bestowed on the greatest more than on the least among these names. The whole of the proceedings, from the beginning to the end, had to be performed in dumb show in consequence of the incessent chorus of yells, groans, and hooting from the throats of some hundreds of under graduates, who, by immemorial custom, claim and exercise the right of controlling the whole of the day's work. It was in vain that the Vice-Chancellor uttered the accustomed words of formal introduction; in vain did the orator attempt to bestow his words of public praise on those whom the university designed to honour. Outbursts of so-called fun, whistling and groaning, peals of laughter, and shouts of derision, turned the whole scene into one long rediculous pantomime. "Not one word, it is said, was caught by a single person throughout the whole assembly." It was more like a mob of noisy schoolboys than an assemblage of students in the most ancient university in the world, collected together to do especial honour to some of their countrymen who have laboured, and laboured with success, to obtain a place amongst the famous of the earth. Such a scene might have been looked for a century ago at some third-rate German university. But among the christian scholars and gentlemen of Oxford such a scene was not to be expected, and ought not to be tolerated for a single day.

Either the six gentlemen summoned to Oxford were worthy of the honour or they were not. If unworthy then they should have been left undisturbed in their obscurity. If worthy of the high honour, by what possible plea can a proffered mark of honour be conferred upon them with such signs of contempt, ridicule, and derision? Do the undergraduates wish to insult those whom Alma Mater delights, and justly delights, to honour? Can there be, or ought there be, such schism in the body as this? It may be that in reality they join with downright good-will in cheering their illustrious visitors; but, as one of the most lenient and genial of their own critics has said, "this is a poor set off to the indecency of the rest of their conduct, and a very slight mitigation of the disgust felt by the great majority of those present." The gentlemen who thus turn the proceedings of a glad and noble day into a piece of silly buffoonery may be very witty, and may have a clear right to exercise their wit (especially if not smacking of Joe Miller), but there is abundant opportunity for ten times the wit, and if possible, a greater variety of yells, before the great ceremony of the day begins. They may be learned, and have not yet discovered that they are doing what they can to prove to a vast and nodle audience that—

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,"

if it tends to convert a choice saying into noisy rant. They may be eloquent; but Demosthenes himself never forgot, what they have ceased to remember, that if speech be silver, silence is sometimes golden. The least they can do on such occassions is to honour their own chief dignitaries with a hearing; but to turn the whole proceedings of such a day into one noisy scene of hapless, inexplicable confusion, is utterly unworthy of the name and reputation of Oxford. It is to be hoped that the undergraduates themselves will not wait to be coerced by any restrictive measures which in the least seem to aim at a reform that their own good sense and good feeling fail to prompt. On such a question as this public opinion is an authority to which their own position as gentlemen and scholars strongly corroborates.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(From the Court Circular.)

HER MAJESTY, &c.

Osborne, July 29.

Her Majesty drove to Carisbrook Castle yesterday afternoon, and visited the Roman remains lately discovered in that neighbourhood.

The Queen was accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Alice and Princess Hohenlohe, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Colonel Seymour.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback, and met her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Alfred, and attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Prince and Princess Leinengen dined with her Majesty in the evening.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in waiting.

The Queen held a Council this day at Osborne, which was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Elgin, Sir George Grey, the Earl of St, Germans, Lord Steward, and Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain.

At the Council an order in Council was issued extending the time limited for the payment of reduced bounties to able and ordinary seamen.

The Hon. W. Bathurst was Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

The Prince Carini, Sicillian Minister, and the Prince d'Ottagno, on a special mission from the King of Naples, had audiences of her Majesty, to which they were severally presented by Lord John Russell, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Napier was presented to the Queen by Lord John Russell and had an audience of her Majesty.

Sir John Bowring was presented by Lord John Russell and had an audience of the Queen.

Lord John Russell, Earl Granville, and the Right Hon. T Headlam, Judge Advocate-General, also had audiences of her Majesty.

The Duke of Somerset remains on a visit to the Queen.

Lord John Russell, the Earl of Elgin, Sir George Grey, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Prince Carini, the Prince d'Ottagno, Lord Napier, the Right Hon. T. Headlam, Sir John Bowring, and the Hon. W. Bathurst left the Waterloo-station of the South Western Railway at a quarter past 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Osborne. The Duke of Somerset joined his colleagues at Wimbledon, and Earl Granville at Gosport. The Ministers crossed in the Fire Queen, and reached Osborne at 1 o'clock.

After the Privy Council, the Ministers (with the exception of the Duke of Somerset) and those who accompanied them from London, left Osborne at half-past 3 o'clock, re-crossed in the Fire Queen, and returned to London by a special train on the South Western Railway.

THE BILTON HOTEL.—Departures—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, for Powerscourt; the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Hamilton, and Lord Henry Hamilton, for Baronscourt: the Countess of Belmore, the Ladies Corry, and the Earl of Celmore, for Green Park, Rostrever; the Earl of Meath, for Thorn Hill, Bray; Lord Digby, for Dundalk; Stephen Ram, Esq., and Mrs. Ramsfort, Gorey: the Earl and Countess of Egmont, for Loughcooter Castle, county Cork; the Earl of Bective, for Cavan; Mrs. Westropp and Miss O'Callaghan, for Clare Castle, Limerick; Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., and Miss Blennerhassett, for Killarney; Colonel Hatton, for Eaton-square, London; Leslie Malville, Esq., for Glasgow; and Edward O'Dell, Esq., for Waterford.

The Marchioness of Downshire, Lord Hillsborough, Lady Alice, and Lord Arthur Hill have arrived at the Bilton.

The Lord Primate and suite, with Mr. Dunbar and children, returned to the Palace yesterday.

The Hon. Lady Brooke, with her family, has returned to Colebrook Park. Her eldest son, Sir Victor Brooke, is expected in a few days.

Lord Belmore has arrived at Castlecoole.

The Army.

In consequence of hostilities on the continent having terminated, the Government has decided on continuing the survey of the boundary from Constantinople to Montenegro, which was abruptly put an end to during the recent war between France and Austria, and an intimation has been received at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, that Major F. E. Cox, who conducted the former surveying expedition, is again to proceed to Turkey with a staff of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, for the purpose of prosecuting the survey. The expedition will start for Turkey as soon as the necessary arrangements, which are now in progress at Chatham, have been reported to the Government as completed.

The corps of the Royal Engineers, which now consists of 36 companies, doing duty in nearly every part of the globe, is about to be formed into four separate battalions, with the view of facilitating the internal organization of the corps, and reducing the duties which now devolve on Capt. C. Wilkinson, the paymaster. It is also intented to appoint an additional paymaster at Chatham, who will have the management of one of the newly-formed battalions and the recruits, the remaining three battalions to be still under the charge of Capt. Wilkinson in all matters relating to payments. Since General Sir J. F. Burgoyne has been relieved from his military duties all correspondence relative to the corps of Royal Engineers now passes between the Adjt.-Gen. and Col. J. W. Gordon, C.B., the Deputy Adjt.-Gen. of the Royal Engineers.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following is the list of the successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at the examination held by the Council of Military Education, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in July, 1859:—

	Marks.
Arthur Hill, age 17, King's College, London	4,770
Alfred G. Fox, age 18, Dublin University	4,671
[illegible] W. Nixon, age 17, privately	4,620
Frederick Firebrace, age 18, King's College, London	4,619
Edward L. O'Malley, age 17, at home	4,380
Frederick Lee Morier, age 16, Mr. Taylor's, Woolwich	4,141
John S. Foster, age 19, at home	4,005
James G. Booth, age 18, Cheltenham College	3,864
Chevalier Morley, age 18, Scarborough Grammer School, and Wimbledon School	3,836
George C. Davie, age 18, Cheltenham College	3,835
James R. M'Cullagh, age 17, Dublin University	3,772
Edward J. Castle, age 17, King's College, London	3,701
William H. Molesworth, age 17, Mr. Fleming's, Tunbridge	3,694
George P. Alston, age 17, Mr. Hopkirk's, Eltham	3,689
John Keith, age 19, King's College, Aberdeen	3,677
Henry G. Pillean, age 17, Kinsington School	3,676
William O. Carlile, age 19, Dublin University	3,536
Henry Lees Smith, age 20, Kingstown School	3,514
Alexander M. Browne, age 17, Mr. Fleming's, Tunbridge	3,495
Robert M'G. Stewart, age 16, New Grammer School Plymouth	3,484
Campbell Boyd, age 17, Mr. Hopkirk's Eltham	3,424
James A. Lowrie, age 17, High School, Glasgow, and Military Institute, Sunbury	3,408
Samuel Pym, age 18, Blackheath Proprietary School, and privately	3,407
Hon. Victor Yorke, age 17, Mr. Taylor's, Woolwich	3,374
Samuel Hopkins. age 17, Kingstown School	3,350
Charles Bent, age 18, King's College, London, and Dr. Bridgeman's, Woolwich	3,345
Francis T. Bircham, age 18, Mr. Fleming's, Tunbridge	3,307
Jeremy T. Marsh, age 18, Kingstown School	3,274
Edmund Bainbridge, age 17, Rev. Mr. Pritchett's, Charlton	3,265
Theodore Carr, aged 19, Rev. Mr. Pritchett's Charlton	3,260
Edward Cross, aged 19, Queen's College, Cork	3,219
James Wall, aged 17, Wimbledon School	3,182
Henry Sheil, aged 19, Dublin University, and Rev. C. Hughes	3,143
Barrett L. Tollner, aged 19, Private Tutor and Military Institute, Sunbury	3,120
Alfred Logan, age 17, Bromsgrove Grammar School	3,066
William M'Clintock, aged 18. Dublin University	2,981
Thomas B. Reeves, aged 18. Kingstown School	2,975
Charles H. Hallett, aged 17, Marlborough School	2,967
Joshua Saunders, aged 19, King's College, London, and Rev. C. Hughes	2,961
Alexander Grubb, aged 17, Kingstown School	2,895

STATIONS OF THE ARMY FOR JULY.

Corrected up to the 1st of July, 1859, inclusive.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.]

CAVALRY.

1st L. Gds.—Windsor.
2nd do.—Regent's-park.
R. H. Gds.—Hyde-Park.
1st D. Gds.—Madras; Cbury.
2nd—Bengal; Canterbury.
3rd—Bombay; Canterbury.
4th—Aldershot.
5th—Aldershot
6th—Bengal; Maidstone.
7th—Bengal; Canterbury.
1st Dragoons—Curragh.
2nd—Newbridge.
3rd—Dublin.
4th—Birmingham.
5th—Newbridge.
6th—Bombay; Maidstone.
7th Hussars—Bengal; C.bury.
8th—Bombay; Canterbury.
9th Lancers—Bengal; Exetor.
10th Hussars—Aldershot.
11th—Aldershot.
12th Lancers—Madras; Maidstone.
13th Light Dragoons—Dublin.
14th—Bombay; Maidstone.
15th Hussars—Aldershot.
16th Lancers—Edinburgh.
17th—Bengal; Canterbury.
18th—Manchester.
Milty Trn.—1st bt; Shorncliffe.
Do.—2nd bat; Bengal.
Do.—3rd bat; Woolwich.
Do.—4th bat; Aldershot.
Do.—5th bat; Curragh.
Do.—6th bat; Woolwich.
Gren. Gds.-1st bat. Wellington Barracks.
Do.—2nd bat; Tower of London.
Do.—3rd bat; Aldershot.
Coldstream Guards—1st bat; Wellington Barracks.
Do.—2nd bat; Portmans-street
Scots Fusilier Guards—1st bat; Windsor.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
1st Foot—1st bat; Madras, Colchester.
Do.—2nd bat; China; Birr.
2nd Foot—Cape of Good Hope; Walmer.
Do.—2nd bat; Corfu; Walmer.
3rd—Bengal; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Malta; Limerick
4th—Bombay; Chichester.
Do.—2d bat; Corfu; do.
5th—Bengal; Colchester.
Do.—2nd bat, Mauritius; Pembroke.
6th—Bengal; Colchester.
Do.—2nd bat; Gibraltar; Cork
7th—India; Chatham.
Do.-2nd bat; Gibraltar; Walmer
8th—Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Gibraltar; Templemore.
9th—Aldershott; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Corfu; Limerick
10th—Plymouth; Plymouth.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
11th—Aldershott; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershott.
12th—N. S. Wales; Walmer.
Do.—2nd bt; Glasgow.
13th—Bengal; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Cape,
14th—Cephalonia; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
15th—Jersey; Pembroke.
Do.—2nd b; Malta; Pembroke
16th—Dublin; Templemore.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
17th—Canada; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershot.
18th—Bombay; Buttevant.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
19th—Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershot
20th Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Dublin.
21st—Malta; Birr.
Do.—2nd bat; Newport.
22nd—Manchester; Parkhurst
Do.—2nd bat; Malta.
23rd—Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Malta; Walmer.
24th—Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershot.
25th—Gibraltar; Athlone.
26th—Bermuda; Belfast.
27th—Bengal; Buttevant.
28th—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th—Bengal; Chatham.
30th—Dublin; Parkhurst.
31st—Bombay; Pembroke.
32nd—Bengal; Dover.
33rd—Bombay; Fermoy.
34th—Bengal; Colchester.
35th—Bengal; Chatham.
36th—Aldershot; Athlone.
37th—Bengal; Colchester.
38th—Bengal; Colchester.
39th—Canada; Templemore.
40th—New S. Wales; Birr.
41st—Jamaica; Devonport.
42nd—Bengal; Stirling.
43rd—Madras; Chatham.
44th—Madras; Colchester.
45th—Preston; Parkhurst.
46th—Bengal; Templemore.
47th—Aldershot; Cork.
48th—Bengal; Cork.
49th—Barbadoes; Belfast.
50th—Ceylon; Parkhurst.
51st—Bengal; Chichester.
52nd—Bengal; Chatham.
53rd—Bengal; Chatham.
54th—Bengal; Colchester.
55th—Curragh; Devonport.
56th—Bombay; Colchester.
57th—Bombay; Cork.
58th—Shorncliffe; Birr.
59th—Cape; Athlone.
60th, 1st bat.—Bengal; Winchester.
Do. 2nd bat.—Bengal; Winchester.
Do. 3rd bat.—Madras; Winchester.
Do. 4th bat.—Aldershot.
61st—Bengal; Chatham.
62nd—Nova Scotia; Belfast.
63rd—Nova Scotia; Belfast.
64th—Bombay Canterbury.
65th—New Zealand; Birr.
66th—Madras; Colchester.
67th—Bengal Athlone.
68th—Madras; Fermoy.
69th—Madras; Fermoy.
70th—Bengal; Canterbury
71st—Bengal Perth.
72nd—Bombay; Aberdeen
73rd—Bengal; Chatham
74th—Madras; Aberdeen.
75th—Bengal; Chatham.
76th—Curragh; Belfast.
77th—Bengal; Jersey.
78th—Bengal; Chatham.
79th—Bengal; Stirling.
80th—Bengal; Buttevant.
81st—Bengal; Chatham.
82nd—Bengal; Canterbury.
83rd—Bombay; Chichester.
84th—On passage home Chatham.
85th—Cape; Pembroke.
86th—Bombay; Buttevant.
87th—Bengal; Buttevant.
88th—Bengal; Colchester.
89th—Bengal; Fermoy.
90th—Bengal; Canterbury.
91st—Madras; Pembroke.
92nd—Bombay; Stirling.
93rd—Bengal; Aberdeen.
94th—Bengal; Chatham.
95th—Bombay; Fermoy.
96th—Plymouth; Parkhurst.
97th—Bengal; Colchester.
98th—Bengal; Canterbury.
99th—Bengal; Cork.
100th—Gibraltar; Parkhurst.
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Portsmouth.
Do., 2nd bat.—India; Winchester.
Do., 3rd bat.—India; Winchester.
Do., 4th bat.—Malta; Winchester.

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st West India Regiment—Bahamas; Chatham.
2nd—Jamaica; do.
3rd—Barbadoes; do.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada.
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena.
Royal Newfoundland Corps—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencible Regiment—Malta.
Gold Coast Corps—Cape Coast.
Medic. Staff—Brompton. Kent
Ryl. Engineers—India, Brompton, and Chatham.

STATIONS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS EMBODIED.

ENGLISH.

Bedford, Aldershot.	Oxford, Dover
Cheshire 2nd, Portsmouth.	Stafford, 1st, Aldershot.
Durham Artillery, Gosport.	Stafford, 2nd, Curragh.
Hampshire Artillery, Pembroke.	Suffolk Artillery, Portsmouth.
Kent, East, Portsmouth	Sussex, Glasgow.
Lancashire Artillery, Shorncliffe	Tower Hamlets, Cork.
Lincoln, North, Curragh.	Warwick, 2nd, Plymouth
Middlesex, 5th, Dublin.	Wiltshire, Aldershot.
Norfolk Artillery, Sheerness	York, 1st West, Edinburgh.
Northumberland Art. Tyne-	York, 3rd West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SCOTCH.

Edinboro', City Art., Edinbh.	Lanark, 2nd, Dublin.
Fife Artillery, Pendennis.	Stirling, Aldershot.
Forfar Artillery, Sheerness.	

IRISH.

Antrim Artillery, Cork.	Fermanagh, Chester
Antrim Rifles, Aldershot.	Kerry, Bradford.
Cork North Rifles, Aldershot.	Louth, Yarmouth.
Donegal Regiment, Dover.	Limerick County Portsmouth.
Dublin City, Shorncliffe.	S. Tipperary Art., Gosport.
Dublin C. Artillery, Colchester	Waterford Artillery, Paskht.

Navy.

The sailing-line-of-battle ship, Collingwood, 80, which is ordered from Portsmouth to Chatham, is to be attached to the fleet of vessels in ordinary at that port, which now numbers upwards of 50 vessels of all classes and sizes.

Letters received in Plymouth dated Corfu, July 18, state that the screw steam corvette Racoon, Captain James A. Paynter had just returned from taking the Lord High Commissioner on an official visit to all the islands, and that she was then preparing to leave for some Turkish possession in the Adriatic.

The paddle-wheel steam-sloop, Gladiator, 6, Commander Hickey, left Portsmouth on Wednesday evening for the West Indies, but returned to the Sound, at 6.30 on Thursday morning. This unexpected return is attributed to a misunderstanding between the commander and the master. Immediately on her arrival Commander Hickey had an interview with the Port-Admiral, Sir Barrington Reynolds. Subsequently Captain W. Steward, of the flagship Impregnable, and Captain Hall went on board the Gladiator to investigate the circumstances.

The gun-boat Clinker went outside Plymouth Sound on Thursday morning for an experimental cruise, under the direction of Captain Robert S. Robinson, of the guardship of steam ordinary Wellington, 72. She attained an average speed of ten knots.

The screw steam-ship Cæsar, 90, Captain J. H. Mason, went from Hamoaze on Thursday into Plymouth Sound. One of her cutters is fitted upon Capt. Kynaston's plan for lowering boats.

The Mutine sloop-of-war, 17 guns, will be launched from Deptford Dockyard this afternoon. The Mutine is a remarkably fine vessel of its class, and has been built under the superintendence of Mr. W. Chatfield, master shipwright.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Thomas Goodman, assist.-paymaster, to the Arrogant; Thomas Chambers, clerk, to the Dauntless; and Henry P. Houghton, clerk to the Melpomene.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

The movement for supplying this city with drinking fountains, is one of the most useful that has been presented to the public. The advantages of having easy access to an abundant supply of water, especially during the hot summer weather, can scarcely be over estimated. We should be glad to see a large addition to the list of subscriptions, which will be seen in another part of the paper, so as to allow the erection of a great number of fountains.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Monday, One o'clock, a.m.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

SARDINIA AND TUSCANY.

FLORENCE, JULY 30.—The Sardinian Commissioner, Signor Buon Compagnia, left this evening. Signor Ricesalli, a partisan for the union of Tuscany with Sardinia, will remain at the head of Government in Florence.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, SATURDAY, JULY 30TH.—The Federal Assembly has adopted a law against the enrolment of the Swiss into foreign service. The law forbids the entry as a special corps into the military service of foreign states, under the penalty of imprisonment of one to three years and one to five years loss of civil right enrollers, and all persons co-operating with them will be punished by imprisonment of two months to three years duration; a fine, not exceeding 1000 francs and 5 to 10 years loss of civil rights. The close of the session then took place.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

The *Morning Post* state that according to reports in Paris, the Count de Persigny has deferred for a day or two his return to London.

The Marquis of Lartico, has arrived at London from Florence.

The *Daily News* says it is intimated that he is charged with a mission from the Tuscan Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE SARDINIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY IN PARIS.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary to Zurich reached Paris Yesterday, and had an interview with Count Walewski.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE LADIES OF MILAN TO THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Turin, July 30.

The ladies of Milan have opened a subscription for erecting a marble monument in honour of the Empress Eugenie, which will be inscribed—The Gratitude and the Hopes of Italy.

LATEST NEWS.

Count Reiset has left Paris on a diplomatic mission to Parma, Modena, and Florence.

The King of Denmark has just paid a visit to King Charles of Sweden.

The first Chamber of Hanover has forwarded the extraordinary credits, required immediately for placing its Federal Contingent on a war footing; but has refused the demand for putting the coasts of the North Sea in a state of defence.

A letter from Berlin says a commission has been formed by the minister of marines. for protecting the Russian Coast at Berlin. A dissolution of the Chambers is expected there will be a general Election simultaneously in Lombardy, and the States of Piedmont.

The *Augsburg Gazette* take the lead in the new Reform movement demands obolition of the present Federal Diet and a Federal Government, with a Chamber composed of the Empire and a Chamber of the Representatives of the German people.

The Paris Correspondent in the second edition of the *Times* analyses the articles of the Paris Journal on the proposed disarmaments; the rumours of a visit of the Emperor to England have ceased.

The Vienna Correspondent of the *Times*, says that Austria is not materially weakened by the conflict with France.

RUSSIA AND THE PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURGH, 28TH JULY.—The Journal de St Petersburgh contains the following:—We are authorised to say that the basis of mediation, of which the project lately published, is composed had not been agreed upon by the neutral powers, not even discussed. The preliminaries of peace between the belligerents were already signed before the principles of mediation, which formed the object of negociation between the neutral powers, were definitely agreed upon.

TUSCANY.

The Dictator of Modena has convoked a popular assemblage, all persons competent to read and write, an whose age is not less than 21, will be entitled to vote Perfect order prevails.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE CHURCH RATES ABOLITION BILL.

The Church Rates Abolition Bill was withdrawn this morning.

The *Daily News* remarks that the advanced period of the session, and the certainty that in the Lords the select Committee on Church Rates would be made a reason for resisting the measure justifies this step.

THE ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The *Herald*, in reviewing the Election Committee, remarks that four liberal members have been unseated, whilst not a single Conservative seat has been declared void. The Conservatives have been duly elected. No Liberal members have as yet survived this test. In fact the result of enquiry and investigation has been most damaging to the liberal cause.

At the examination and cross-examination of Mr. Noble, known as Jeffreys in the Wakefield cause, the evidence was generally devoid of interest. Several witnesses were next examined as to the payment of their travelling expenses, but nothing very material was elicited. The last witness called was a person named Horthropp, an eccentric looking bill sticker of Huddersfield. Nearly forty minutes were passed in ascertaining whether this person posted the bills and who paid him.

MAIL NEWS.

The Oneida with the English February mails, arrived at Melbourne, April 18th. The Benares with the March mails arrived on 11th May. The Kent and Marco Polo had arrived. The Australian mails to the middle of May, will be delivered in London on Monday.

RUSSIA AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The *Invalide Russe* after remarking that the worst place is better than the worst war, says, that in their relations with each other doubtless, the Cabinets of Paris, and Vienna, may make whatever treaties they please, but in fixing the lot of Italy, they are bound to ask the concurrence of the rest of Europe.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

(From the Daily News.)

MARSEILLES, FRIDAY.—The India, China, and Australian Mails leave to-day with dates as follows:—Hong Kong, June 4th; Calcutta, 17th; Madras, 29th; Bombay, May 14th, Melbourne, 19th; Adelaide, June 1st; Australia. Produce firm; imports active; Exchange 1½ to 2 per cent. premium. Great excitement prevailed in Melbourne through the Chinese refusing to pay resident tax; numbers had been arrested. Calcutta produce inactive; imports dull; Exchange 2¼; Madras trade dull; Exchange 2¼; Hong Kong 4s. 10½d. to 11d.; Honan June 1st—Imports in steady demand; little doing in Tea; prices higher. Foo Choo, May 28th—Imports inactive; Tea market active; prices higher; Exchange 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d. Shanghai, May 26th—Imports dull; transactions in Silk limited; prices rather higher; Tea dull; Exchange 6s. 8d. The inhabitants of Bangemissen have risen, and murdered nearly every European. The Benares from Australia, and Emu from Bombay, left Aden, 18th inst.

THE COURT.

The morning papers report that Her Majesty will remain at Osborne till the 27th of August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following imports of gold have taken place since the 7th April:—The *Lincolnshire*, April 30th, 46,000 ozs.; *Prince of Wales*, April 30th, 42,000.; *Lightning*, May 11th, 65,000 ozs. The *Lincolnshire* has already reached England. The gold by the *Lightning* and *Prince of Wales* is valued at 428,000.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 27.—The *Moniteur* has been busy for this last few days, publishing congratulations addressed to the Emperor, from the various civic bodies. To-day it gives something of more importance than these hollow offerings to Imperial Power; it announces the intention of France, after a short delay to place her army and navy on the peace establishment. It will be remembered that when the war was on the point of breaking out, and when diplomacy was struggling in vain to interfere between the rival powers, with the proposal for a general disarmament, France said that not having armed, she could not be called upon to disarm. Since then she has only exceeded her peace establishment, by about 50,000 men. If she only knocks off this supplementary item she will not be doing much in the way of quieting the general alarm which her conduct occassions. Before the war there were nearly 200,000 men, who remained uncalled out, if I may so expreess it, much in the same way as our disembodied militia. They were soldiers who had served for a certain time, and were then permitted, although still kept upon the strength of their different regiments, to go home and attend either to their agricultures, or other pursuits. If Napoleon III. has really renounced his visions of conquest. If the havoc at Magenta and Solferino and the sufferings and sickness, which ravaged his camp, have made those deep impression which we are told they have done, upon his compassionate mind, he will go much farther in his disarmament than the mere letter of the law, which would very immaterially reduce his forces. We all know with what cupidity armies were levied in the period of the first empire. At home it is a matter of some time and difficulty to raise even regiments of militia, who are only required for the national defences; but here the case assumes a very different aspect under the conscription. An order is sent to the Mayor and Prefect, a notice is posted up, all the men under and above a certain age assemble, and draw numbers, and the half of these are in a few days to be found complacently learning the first rudiments of war, under the hands of a drill sergeant. Besides these men, there are about 500,000 men, who have already served their time in the army, and have been dismissed, merely subject to be called to rejoin in the case of emergency.

No one in looking at these statements will doubt that it is a very disquieting thing to be living alongside so powerful a nation, a nation whose resources in men are almost boundness, which is governed by a man who has no one to answer to for his acts, who can plot without being discovered, (for he never or seldom reveals his thoughts), and who has only to breathe the word of command to his armies to put them instantly in montion.

The French and English journals have for some days past being fighting a duel across the channel on the subject of naval armaments, each complaining of the other, and France showing that her expenditure on account of her navy is two-thirds less than that of England. but the question of £. s. d. is one that can hardly be entertained with fairness; we have colonies and interests to protect abroad to so much greater an extent than France that comparison is needless. Then, although some French Papers in opposition to the cry of invasion from England, have endeavoured to trace symptoms of aggression, we have not that immense army, that immense power of striking a rapid and disastrous blow, which is possessed by France. In case of invasion France has her troops to depend upon, England has only her ships, her Nelson's and her Sydney Smith's; an increase in the naval power betokens aggression, in England selfdefence. I was speaking last night to a Frenchman and asked him his opinion on a flying visit to London; he said, "he could land two-hundred thousand men, and as you have no troops, or not sufficient to protect you, we might reach our destination, but I doubt if many of us would come back, I know your character very well there is not a man of you who would not take up his rifle and fight to the last. It would be the "little gentleman's" last act, if ever he undertakes so sillly a project he may pack up his "trunks," there is not the least danger of that unless it is brought about by the distrust which is continually exhibited in England towards France, this distrust which is oftentimes mingled with menace, must have the effect of throwing cold water on the relations between the two countries. Day after day the columns of your newspapers are filled with abuse of our Government, and our institutions, we have our grieveances as you have in England, but we do not like to be constantly reminded of them, it does not help to better our position and it wounds our self conceit. If we have not liberty we have order and the laws are respected. We cannot hope for a constitutional government like your,s because parties in France are very differently constructed. You have Whig, Tory and radical; you have differences of opinion which do not extend into private life; you can argue a question of government calmly and the party that finds itself in a minority yields to the other without any great political derangement. With us it is far different, it is a struggle of life and death, one party guillotined the other, and were in their turn shot down and exiled by hundreds. Our parties can neither forgive nor forget. These are things which we all lament but which the insults of the English newspapers can never rectify. We have everything to gain from union but nothing from quarrelling. You are the most powerful naval and, we the most powerful military power.

A letter in the *Frankfort Journal* makes "the following statements" Austria who even in the last moment before the armistice could not obtain from Berlin the least guarantee for her territorial possessions, was consequently convinced (and at the interview at Villafranca, this conviction became a certainty), that she had nothing to hope either from Prussia, Russia, or England in the way of a material succour in the favor of her intergrity of her territory, and she was persuaded that these above named neutral powers would lend their moral influence towards the imposition of harder terms."

The same paper also says:—

Unpleasant rumours were yesterday current in this city relating to new military measures. It was asserted that the furloughs granted to the troops of the line and the landwehr had been cancelled and that the men were to remain. These reports are not altogether unfounded, for the men who obtained furlough have been informed that they must hold themselves in readiness to rejoin the army.

The *Constitutional*, a journal of the Empire, contains the following pleasantries with regard to French invasion:—

"From time to time we have to record the appearance in England of a terrible spectre which affrights feeble minds in that country. Since the Empire the terrible phenomenon has been seen more frequently than before. The Crimean war drove away the importunate visitant for two years, but the war in Italy has brought him back again, and the cry of "*Riflemen Arm*," has been raised. This spectre causes deplorable hallucinations amongst those who imagine they behold it standing on Dover cliffs, pointing to France, and warning England to be on her guard. A certain disposition of mind is required to enjoy this nocturnal vision. The journals are particularly favoured in this respect. It is one of are privileges to be on a footing of great familiarity their prmonster.

The *Morning Advertiser* possesses exceptional clairvozance as it can see the vigilant phantom all the year round. At this moment the *Times* fancies it shares the same advantage.

Preparations are being commenced for the fete of the 15th August. A number of troops who served in Italy will be encamped in the neighbourhood of Vincennes, which is about a league from Paris.

THE MILITARY GAZETEE OF LAST NIGHT.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY, 29.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—The second Christian name of Lieutenant Costabadie is "Hugh"

7th Dragoons Guards—Captain Robert Clarke, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Captain, Vice Nicholl, who exchanges; July 29.

1st Dragoons—Captain Hume Nicholl, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Clarke, who exchanges; July 29.

Royal Artillery—Fitz-Thomas Landers, Esq., late Paymaster of the Turkish Contingent, to be Paymaster; July 16. Assistant-Surgeon Charles William Griffith, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Read, deceased; July 20.

Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Sir W. Thomas Francis Wallace, Bart., to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Digby, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant John Julius Johnstone to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Sir W. T. F. Wallace, Bart., Ensign Henry Renebald Clinton, from the 71st Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Johnstone; July 29.

Coldstream Guards—Assistant Surgeon Robert Farquharson, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Andrew Spittall, M.D., resigned; July 29.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Major John Neptune Sargent, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase; vice Somerville, who retires; Captain Frederick William Gore to be Major, by purchase, vice Sargent; July 29.

10th—Henry Master Sproule, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase. vice Snooke, promoted; July 29.

11th—Frederic Watson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jordan, promoted; July 29. Thomas Auchinleck, Gent., to Ensign, by purchase, vice Oliver, promoted; July 30.

16th—William Alexander Woodward. Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Horne, promoted; July 29.

17th—Major Frederick Yard, from half-pay, 32nd Foot, to be Major, vice Ruttledge, who exchanges; Captain and Brevet Major lt. John Ross O'Connor to be Major, by purchase, vice Yard, who retires; Lieut. Adolphus H. Versturme, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brabazon, promoted, by purchase, to an Unattached Majority; Ensign and Adjutant Alexander Ross to have the rank of Lieutenant, Ensign Hamilton Barnett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Versturme; John Mush, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wedderburn, promoted; July 29.

18th—William Henry Herbert, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice J. F. O'Reilly. deceased; July 29.

20th—Lieut. William David Nunn, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carden, who retires; Ensign Robert Frazer, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nunn; July 29.

21st—The second Christian name of Ensign Coke, appointed on the 24th June, 1859, is "Talbot."

22d—Alexander George Frazer, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dillon, promoted; July 29.

23d—Edmund Broughton Knowles Lacon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Molyneaux, promoted; July 29.

28th—Nathaniel Robert Slator, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Humfrey, promoted; July 29.

47th—Wm. Seton Dent, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Boyd, promoted; July 29.

55th—Lieutenant Frederick FitzWilliam T. Hobbs to be Captain, by purchase, vice England, promoted; Ensign Henry Whewell D. Riley, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hobbs; July 29.

58th—Lieut. William Dunn Bond, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major Henry Reynolds, deceased; Ensign George Onslow to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bond; July 29.

69th—Frederic Knight, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dyke, promoted; July 29.

79th—Arthur Hume, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clay, promoted; July 29.

80th—Major Robert Hawkes to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel George Hutchison, deceased; Captain Edward Hardinge to be Major, without purchase

chase, vice Hawkes; Lieutenant George Sullivan to be Captain without purchase, vice Hardinge; Ensign Dudley Beaumont to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sullivan; May 4. Ensign John Hugh Green, from the 89th, to be Ensign, vice Beaumont; Patrick Joseph Cowan, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lee, appointed Quartermaster, Depot Battalion; July 29.

87th—Charles Shortt Dicken, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Throckmorton, promoted; July 29.

89th—Charles William Burton, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Green, appointed to the 80th; July 29.

91st—Thomas Gerard Elrington, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Baillie, promoted; July 29.

94th—John Joseph Blake, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hall, promoted; July 29. James Brown, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Godfrey, promoted; July 30.

96th—Fredk. John Joscelyn, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Ayrtoun, promoted; July 29. Justinian Henry Strong, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Houghton, promoted; July 30.

99th—Cornet George W. Vernon Cotton, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Sayce, promoted; July 29.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Lieutenant Edward Barnes Goodman, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Adjutant, vice John O'Neill promoted, without purchase, to an Unattached Company; July 29.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General James Magloire Montague Gaudet having completed the required service as Acting Assistant Commissary-General on the Western Coast of Africa, to be confirmed in the rank of Assistant-Commissary General; July 7, 1858.

Commissariat Clerk William Henry Newland having completed the required service as Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General on the West Coast of Africa to be confirmed in the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Assistant Commissary General James W. Woodley, upon half pay has been allowed to retire from the Service, receiving a commutation of his commission; June 10.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Major Thomas Hunter, M.D., who retires on half pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858; July 29.

Staff Surgeon Henry Mapleton, M. D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be Surgeon Major under the Royal Warrant of Oct 1, 1858; July 12.

For Alfred Illingworth, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon to the forces, vice Tothill, appointed to 18th Foot, which appeared in the Gazette of the 8th July, 1859, read John Alfred Illingworth, Gent., &c.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Commission of the Rev. Charles Green, M.A., as Chaplain to the Forces, of the Third Class, to bear date Feb. 1, 1856, instead of Feb. 1, 1842, as stated in the Gazette of March 8.

The Commission of the Rev. J. T. Twining, D.D., as Chaplain of the Third Class, to bear date April 1, 1856, and not April 1, 1842, as stated in the Gazette of March 8.

BREVET.

Captain and Brevet Major Nathaniel Octavius Simpson Turner, of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; April 26.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent upon the death of General Charles Murray, Earl Carthcart, G.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, on July 16, 1859:—Lieutenant General Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B., Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, to be General: July 17.

Major General William Chamberlayne, Lieut. Col. upon half pay Unattached, to have the rank of Lieutenant General; July 17.

Major General Jeremiah Taylor, Colonel of the 59th, to be Lieutenant General; July 17.

Brevet Colonel Robert Law, of the Royal Newfoundland Companies, to be Major General; July 17.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Roche, Captain, half pay Unattached, to be Colonel; July 17.

Lieut.-Col. James Brind, C.B., Bengal Artillery, to be Col.; April 26.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Major Doveton Hodson, 3rd Madras European Regiment July 20, 1858.

Major Joseph Lyon Barrow, Madras Artillery, July 20th, 1858.

Major John Desbrisay Mein, Madras Artillery, July 20th, 1858.

Major George Carr, 16th Madras Native Infantry, April 26th.

Major William Middleton, 17th Madras Native Infantry; April 26th.

Major John Luther Vaughan, 21st Bengal Native Infantry; April 26th.

Major Henry Hammond, Bengal Artillery: April 26th.

Major Lousada Barrow, C.B., 5th Madras Cavalry; April 26th.

Major Herbert Bruce, C.B., 2d Bombay European Light Infantry; April 26th.

Major Thomas Augustus Carey, 17th Bengal N.I.; April 26th.

Major Henry Le Geyt Bruce, Bengal Artillery; April 26.

Major William Templar Hughes, 48th Bengal N.I.; April 26th.

Major Charles Arthur Barwell, 71st Bengal N.I.; April 26.

Major Samuel James Browne, 47th Bengal N.I.; April 26.

Major Charles Cureton, 38th Bengal N.I.; April 26.

Major Robert Cadell, Madras Artillery; April 26.

TO BE MAJORS.

Capt. Fred. T. Wroughton, 6th Bengal European Regt.; July 20.

Capt. Fred. Neil Edmonstone, 3d Bengal European Cav.; July 20.

Capt. Conolly Dysart, 3d Madras European Regt.; July 20.

Capt. A. Chichley Plowden, 50th Bengal Native Infantry; July 20.

Capt. William Murray, 46th Madras Native Infantry July 20.

Capt. Charles Henry Harrison, Madras Artillery; July 20.

Capt. James Anthony Steel, 17th Bengal N.I., July 20.

Capt. Charles Powlett Lane, 3d Ben. European Lt. Cav. July 20.

Capt. Donald McNeill, Bengal Artillery; July 20.

Capt. Charles William Mifes, 23d Bengal Nat. Infantry July 20.

Capt. Mangeles James Brander, 40th Beng. Nat. Inf. July 20.

Capt. Richard Hieram Sankey, Madras Engineers; July 20;

Capt. Arthur Howlett, 27th Madras Native Infantry; April 26.

Capt. George John Condy, 27th Madras Native Infantry; April 26.

Capt. Robert Patton, 3d Bengal European Regt.: April 26.

Capt. Reginald Ouseley, 34th Bengal Native Infantry; April 26.

Capt. Lestock Boileau Jones, 58th Bengal Native Infantry; April 26.

Capt. Henry Borlase Stevens, 41st Bengal Native Infantry; April 26.

Capt. John Murray Macgregor, 6th Madras Cavalry; April 26.

Capt. Andrew S. Smith, 24th Bengal Nat. Inf.; April 26.

Capt. Trevor Wheler, 1st Bengal Fusiliers; April 26.

Capt. Henry Francis, Bengal Artillery; April 26.

Capt. Charles Warde, 68th Bengal Native Inf.; April 26.

Capt. John Francis Stafford, 4th Bengal Native Infantry; April 26.

Capt. Edward Clerk, 4th Madras Cavalry; April 26.

Capt. George Godfrey Pearse, Madras Artillery; April 26.

Capt. Wallis Dowell, Bengal Artillery; April 26.

Capt. Lionel Bridge, Madras Artillery; April 26.

Memorandum.—The exchange between Assistant Surgeon John Mahon, from the Staff, and Assistant Surgeon Leslie Ogilby Patterson, from the 35th Foot, which appeared in the Gazette of 19th July, to bear date the 11th May, 1859.

ADMIRALTY JULY 26.

Royal Marines—Second Lieutenant Charles Robert Ricketts to be First Lieutenant, vice Nicholl, placed on half pay.

SLIGO MILITIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Colonel Knox Gore, Lieutenant of the County, has joined the Sligo Rifles, having been detained a few days at Castlebar, being Foreman of the Mayo Grand Jury. After inspecting the drill of the regiment, on Wednesday last, he addressed them in the following terms:—

"Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Sligo Rifles—It gives me sincere pleasure to meet you all again, and your excellent muster proves what indeed I never doubted, that you will always respond to the call of your Queen and country for whatever purpose you may be required; and assuredly the fearful carnage lately perpetrated in Italy would urge every loyal man to show his willingness to stand up in arms to protect, if necessary your homes, and all that man holds dear; the Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant report most favourably of your conduct, and I shall only observe that I look with confidence to the steady men in this regiment to restrain and curb any intemperance should it appear amongst the few wilder members of this corps, they can effectually aid the officers in this important duty, and thus prevent the character of a regiment that stands so high, being injured in even so slight a degree by a few inconsiderate boys. I was glad to find the older volunteers have not forgotten their drill, and also that the new ones are acquiring it with a rapidity peculiar to Irishmen. I wish to call your attention in respect of drill to a few points which are most essential; the first is, every soldier, especially in a Rifle corps, should learn to look himself, and attend to every word of instruction that falls from his commanding officer as he may in actual warfare be called on to act an independent and very responsible part; so do not depend on following your comrade's movements, but learn to move for yourself on the word being given by your officer, and you will soon become perfect in the necessary evolutions. I have only to add, I look with entire confidence to the regiment maintaining on this occasion the very high character it has ever held since its embodiment in 1854."

Ensign R. B. Knox to be Lieutenant vice Githin resigned. Date of commission, 18th July, 1859.

THE ARMY.

Major Fields' No. 1 Field Battery 9th battalion Royal Artillery are under orders to proceed immediately from the Curragh to Leith.

Major Yelverton's No. 7 Field Battery 9th Battalion are ordered from Leith to Limerick, to replace Major Fields' Field Battery, which were temporary stationed at the Curragh.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

TIPPERARY.

Notwithstanding the recent very dry weather, crops in this part of the country are progressing favourably, with the exception of oats, which had been more or less lodged in many places about Tipperary in the thunder storm on the 20th ult. Wheat seems to promise an average yield, looks full and healthy, and is in many places nearly fit for the sickle. Green crops appear to be progressing more favourably, potatoes in particular being of a large size, giving a good yield as far as can be at present ascertained, totally free from blight. It is much to be regretted that the farm-yard cannot be reported as being healthy as the field, epidemic being very prevalent about here, and fatal in many cases among cows and pigs.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

County Limerick.—Crops nearly all saved. Reed and staw short in every instance. Wheat, remunerative; oats, light and scanty; hay scarce, the best crops being those which have been cut on the railway embankments.—*Ibid*

Waterford.—Except in a few districts the crops have yielded to the sickle. Wheat average return; oats poor; barley, a moderate crop.—*Ibid*

Clonmel and Carrick.—In the district bounded by those towns, the Wheat has, with some exceptions, been cut. Oats, in some instances, good; and barley gives a fair return. Hay, scarce. Growers of good crops expect hay will fetch £8 per ton next year.—*Ibid.*

Burglary and Robbery.—On the night of the 26th inst., the dwelling house of the widow Ryan, at Killskehan, near Templemore, was entered by persons unknown, and a large parcel of wearing apparel of both sexes feloniously stolen therefrom, also one firkin of butter. Up to this there is no trace of the perpetrators of this daring robbery, but it is hoped the police will soon be on their track.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

The new station-house at Oola, on the Waterford and Limerick Railway, is now nearly completed. It will be a very handsome edifice, built of brick, with stone facings, and consisting of a centre and two side wings. At the Limerick terminus, in consequence of the increased additional traffic, the Company are building a spacious new store, which will be ready for the reception of goods in a few days.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

THE LIMERICK MILITIA.

The calling out of this corps has caused embarrassment to many of the mercantile firms of the city, several of whose employees were originally enlisted in the regiment, and had to join it when recently embodied. Clerks, overseers, compositors, and in some instances shop-keepers had to respond to the "call of the drum;" and in one particular case a local journal has been plundered of its Reporter, that gentleman being also obliged "to report" himself present. It is not known when the regiment shall be disembodied.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

Assize Intelligence.

CO. DOWN.

Downpatrick, Thursday, July 28.

RECORD COURT.

The Hon. Judge Christian took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock this morning, and resumed the hearing of the following case.

(Before a Common Jury.)

William Russell v. William Green and Others.

Mr. Joy, Q.C. with whom were Messrs. Ferguson, Q.C., and Hamill, stated the defendants case, which was in substance that the family of defendant were tormented beyond endurance by the system of persecution by letter writing, by visits, by placarding, and otherwise, through a series of several months; that the girl, Mary Anne Greene, had been reduced to ill-health and compelled to leave home, and prevented going to school and meeting on Sunday, by these visits and disagreeable attentions of the plaintiff; that aggravated at length beyond bearing they adopted this expedient of ridding themselves of the plaintiff; that although this transaction and the taking of the law into their own hands could not be justified, yet it was much palliated by the misconduct of plaintiff.

Mr. Joy, Q. C. in the course of his speech read the following letters, which appeared to afford much amusement:—

"Banbridge, April 2, 1859.

"Miss Green—I beg to say the board has lately raised my salary to £30 a year. I can now support my wife by shop, and settle £50 a year on her by my school. The engagement must be a little modified. I intend to take no young woman under £300 fortune. If father consents to give this, or more, I am satisfied to marry you at any time; if not, I drop it totally. The admission of Mr. Gibson I know is a humbug, but it has materially damaged your reputation and mine, and thereby justly displeased me. I give you your liberty to do as you please, and I take the same. I must and will marry you, or somebody else, soon, your love

"W. Russell."

"April 4, 1858,

"Miss Green—I restore you to my favour and pardon Robert (laughter). I hope the like will not happen again, I care for none like you. The engagement is safe. None must hear or know anything of our affairs hereafter. It is a shame; it is indecent that any should know what passes between us. Do keep it dark, we must not own each other in the meeting house. If you want anything write to me. If I want anything I will do the the same. Good-bye love.

"W. Russell."

"April 9, 1859.

"Miss Green—I beg the favour of your company on Monday evening, and liberty to warn for license and arrange the wedding—Your love, "W. Russell."

"April 12, 1859.

Mr. W. Green—I beg pardon for writing so indecently, and I believe your daughter a most worthy young woman, but I was highly offended. I beg you will give me her hand immediately. I will settle £30 a year on her, and you may give her what you please. I will annoy you no more with letters—Yours,

"W. Russell."

"14th March, 1859.

"My Love—Have the goodness to give this evening at five o'clock, on the road, by Biddy, on a piece of paper, in an envelope, the length, thickness at the instep and at the big toe of mother's foot and yours, and Sam will make mud-boots for mother and cloth ones for you, this week, as a present. It does not matter who knows it, as I am unchangeably yours, and esteem you worthy of my warmest affection. The said will be sent to you in some manner—Yours faithfully, "W. Russell."

"P.S.—Take the measures correctly, and mark them now distinctly; keep mother's and your's separate. Remember me, love, in your prayers, and God be with you. —W.R. Be kind to father, and urge him to warn for license and let me enjoy you.

The following witnesses were examined for the defence:—

William Green, the principal defendant, was examined by Mr. Ferguson, Q.C., and stated that he had resided at Clongskelt for about twenty years, and there occupied about twenty acres of land, and kept a grocer's and draper's shop, and also was the postmaster; the committee of the school came and asked them to permit the plaintiff to reside with us until he could get a place to suit him; his daughter Mary Anne was about seventeen years of age; they asked him to leave, but he would not, and at last they had to get the committee-men to take him away; he then commenced to write letters to the daughter, and wrote as many as four; sometimes three and two per day; these letters were never answered.

Mrs. Green deposed, in answer to Mr. Hamill, that Mary Anne was her only married daughter; the plaintiff remained with them for nearly six weeks; when the letter came from him at Banbridge her daughter said to her, "I am thinking it is a letter from that Craythur Russell (laughter), and that it was a great impudence for him to write to me;" her daughter never gave him any encouragement, nor showed any partiality for him; we counted up and thought that, as near as we could reckon, 415 letters came in fifteen months (laughter); some of them were stamped and others not; I never invited him to come to our house; I shut the door in his face repeatedly (laughter), and bid the little girl shut the door in his face (laughter); he came one day and I asked him what he wanted, and he said he wanted Miss Green (laughter); and I said I would give it him, and I took a switch and beat him away from the door (a laugh); after that my daughter took ill and cried, and said she would not get leave to die in peace for him; she never, nor her daughter accepted a present of mud boots from the plaintiff (a laugh).

The witness here described the occurrence, which formed the subject matter of the action, and gave substantially the same account of it as the plaintiff had done. The tin cannister was tied to the hind part of the plaintiff's shirt, but the forepart was not torn, except it might have been in the bustle (laughter).

Cross-examined by Sergeant O'Hagan, Q.C.—Witness brought the treacle out of the shop and just poured it on his head (laughter), and the feathers were lying in a wee room off the hall, and she just put her hand down, and got a few and rubbed them on his head; it was to prevent him going up stairs and coming back, for we were tired out with him; she could not say whether his shirt was torn or not; she took up the gig whip, which was standing in the hall, and gave him one slap of it as he went out of the door; she had often told the plaintiff never to come there or write any more.

James Green was also examined and deposed to the foregoing facts, in somewhat similar terms as the other witnesses.

Thomas M'Cully deposed to the statement of the plaintiff, to the effect that "he had spoiled Miss Greene but he would marry her."

Robert Green, the son of the principal defendant stated, that he had heard that the plaintiff had slandered his sister and that he had caught him on the road and given him a good kicking; that he had twenty times turned the plaintiff out of his house; that on one occasion found him lurking by night about the house; that on the occasion of his having given plaintiff the kicking he had solemnly promised not to annoy the family or Mary Anne Green any more, and on the very day after no fewer than five letters arrived at the house from the plaintiff, (laughter).

Miss Mary Anne Greene examined by Mr. Joy, Q.C.—When I received the first letter we were putting down carpets, and I tore it without reading it; I had never spoken to him more than any other person about the house; there had never been any intimacy between us; after I got that I went to my uncle's in Belfast; I had never given him any reason to believe that I would marry him, or gave him an encouragement; I never was in his company for five minutes, and he never spoke to me on the subject, or I to him; I never answered a single letter which he wrote; he sent a great number, but I did not see them all; I attended the music-school until he took a house near it, and then I ceased to go there, as I was afraid to go by his house; he used always to write that he would see me in church, and I had to leave the meeting-house and go to another church in consequence; he came one day when there was no one in but myself and a little girl, and when I saw him I ran up stairs and locked the door; he came up and kicked at the door, and I cried to the girl to call my father; she said that my father was coming, and he then ran away; my health suffered, and still suffers; I saw him with pistols on the road; which I w[illegible] I used to hear him kicking at the door; the doctor said my illness was occasioned by my not being out in the air, and the reason I was kept in the house was that I was afraid to go two perches from my own door on account of him; neither I nor my mother ever received a pair of boots from him; he endeavoured to make me speak to him, on one occasion, on the road; I never, directly or indirectly, by word or deed, gave him any encouragement as a suitor.

The case for the defendant here closed, and Mr. Ferguson, Q.C., for the defence, having commented on the evidence, and Mr. Andrews, Q.C., for plaintiff.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages £35 and costs.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News City Article.*)

Says the Stock Exchange this day was quiet. The extreme variations in the funds scarcely exceeded ⅛ per cent. In the other departments little alterations took place in prices, the demand for money was moderate. No bullion was taken from the Bank to-day. The £218,000, by the "City of Baltimore" supplying the immediate wants of exporters to the continent, on change this afternoon; rates slightly more favourable for this country were quoted for bills on Holland Hamburgh and Frankfort. The Bank returns for the week ending Wednesday show a decline of £23,697. In the Bullion the aggregate held is still nearly £17,000,000 and a half.

Railway News,—The directors of the London and South-Western have decided on recommending a dividend at the rate of ¾ per cent, for the half year. The Railway Market was dull yesterday, attention being deeply directed to the settlement.

The *Times* speaks of the great probability of an amicable adjustment between the London and Brighton, and the London and South Western Companies.

(*Times City Article.*)

The English Funds opened at a fractional improvement this morning, but soon shewed a renewal of dulness. Extent of business unimportant, and there seems little spirit in any department. There was a good demand for money to-day. In the discount market the lowest rates was 2½d. per cent. but at the Bank the applications were limited. In the colonial produce markets during the week there has been no important alteration.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, July 30.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account ... ... 94⅞ ⅞
New Threes 95⅛

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money, ... 94⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Account ... ... 94⅞ ⅞
New Threes, ... 95⅛ 5

Caledonians, 83½; Great Western, 59¼ 60¼; Grand Trunks of Canada, 33½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94⅞; Leeds Northern, 46 5; Midland Stock 101½; North British, 57½; South Eastern, 73½; Yorkshire, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91¼ ½.

Remarks.—Consols have been weak all the morning, about 94⅞. They are now 94⅞ ⅞. In Shares, we have had a rather heavy fall. The proposed dividend on North Eastern Stock, not being so good as was anticipated, caused some speculative selling. Canadians dull.

Liverpool Cotton, July 30.—Sales about 6,000 bales market unchanged; imports, 605.

21-30 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account 94⅞
New Threes 95⅛

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account 94⅞
New Threes 94⅞ 5¼

Cork Butter Market, July 30.—1sts 105s.; 2nds 101s.; 3rds 94s.; 4ths 87s.; 5ths 71s.; 6ths 50s.—about 2,000 in markets.

Cork Corn Market, July 30,—White Wheat, 20s. 6d. to 26s.; Red, 20s.; Oats, 11s. 6d. to 14s.

London Produce Market.—Nothing passing in Produce to day. Tallow Market firm at 54s. to 54. 6d.; spot, 55s. 6d. to 56s., last three months.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown—S.S.E.—Thick rain.—Arrived — Marin Monte Video; Seal, Patagonia. Off—Antiguad Trinidad went to London, Prince Albert, Buenes Aqres.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—July 90.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols ... ... 94½ ⅞
Ditto for new Account 10th August ... 94⅞ ⅞
Ditto for new account 13th September ... 94⅞
New 3 per cent Stock 94⅛
Ditto for new account 13th September ... 94⅛ ¼

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d 89

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Dublin and Kingstown 4 per cent of £100 ... 100¾
Dublin and Wickow 5 per cent. of £1000 ... 101
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500 ... 100

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank 33
National Bank ... ... 58 xd & bs
Royal Bank of Ireland 22¾

STEAM.

City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l*. Shares, improved ... 95½
Ditto Half Shares, ... 48
Ditto shares of 1836 ... ... 44½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ... 52

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patriotic Insurance 5⅛

MINES.

Carysfort Mining Co. ... ... ¾
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ... 12½

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Drogheda 70
Ditto New Thirds 23
Dublin and Wicklow ... ... 5¾ ⅞
Dundalk and Enniskillen 12
Great Southern and Western 106⅞ 107
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ... 53½
Ditto Half Shares 26½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual ... 12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual ... 10

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	94¾ ⅞	94⅝	94½ ⅝	94¾	94¾	94⅝ ¾
Ditto Account	94⅝ ¾	94⅝ ¾	94⅝ ¾	94¾ ⅞	94⅝ ¾	94¾ ⅝
3 per Cent. Stock			94½			
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94	94¼ ⅜	94	94⅜ ½	94⅜	93½ ⅝
Ditto Account	94⅛ ¼	94¼	94⅛	94¼	94¼ ⅜	—
Bank Stock	—	—	239½	—	239½	—

COUNTY OF ANTRIM ASSIZES.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

CROWN COURT.

Belfast, Saturday.—The commission was opened in the Crown Court to day at ten o'clock, by Mr. Justice Christian. There was a large attendance on the part of the bar.

The Grand Jury having entered their box, were re-sworn, after which his Lordship charged them as follows:—

Sir Edmund M'Naughtan, and gentlemen of the Grand Jury for the county of Antrim—in consequence of the lateness of the hour till which, unfortunately, I was detained in Downpatrick, yesterday evening, I have not been able, since my arrival here, to makef mysel sufficiently acquainted with the particulars of the cases which appear upon the calander, or rather upon the crown-book, which is a more formidable document to enable me to form an opinion, whether or not I can venture to congratulate you on the indications which the calendar affords of the state of your county. Undoubtedly, if I am to form my opinion exclusively from what appears on the Crown-book, I would rather abstain from doing so for the present. Putting aside certain cases in which a number of individuals appear charged with being members of an unlawful confederacy, as to which I do not propose to make any observations at all. The remaining cases which appear upon the Crown-book, are ten or eleven in number, not a number considerable, undoubtedly, considering the large population of this county; and amongst these there are not less than six distinct cases of homicide, three of which are set down as murders. Now, it is perfectly possible that in the course of investigation these cases may be of less gravity than at first they appear, and I can only say that I hope it will prove to be so. Gentlemen, I need hardly tell you that it is your duty to give a very careful investigation to this case, and that you ought to take pains in every one of them to be satisfied, before you find a bill that the evidence of the crown witnesses shall be such as if uncontradicted or unexplained upon the part of the accused would be sufficient to warrant a conviction. A careless investigation in the Grand Jury room, a too hasty finding of bills, may be attended with, in either of two ways, unnecessarily putting and exposing an innocent party to the shame and expense of a public trial; or, upon the other hand, giving to those who are guilty a chance of escaping, by putting them on trial before the case is ripe for prosecution. It will, therefore, be your duty to diligently investigate each case. Question the witnesses, and satisfy yourselves before you find a bill, that the evidence is of that degree of conclusiveness to which I have adverted—namely, to warrant a petty jury in finding the accused guilty. These are the only observations which I feel myself at present in a position to address to you with regard to the calendar. But there has just been put into my hand a document—I allude to the report of the local inspector of your jail—which shows me that in this county you are not altogether free from an evil which my learned colleague upon this circuit and myself have had brought before us in almost, indeed I believe in every town we have passed during the course of the present circuit—I mean such a deficiency of accommodation for lunatics in District Lunatic Asylums, as from time to time occasions an accumulation of that class of persons in the county jail. Now, the local inspector makes an observation, in which I think you will all concur—"That prisons, generally, are most unsuitable places for the confinement of lunatics." You must be satisfied, gentlemen, that that is so—that the recovery of the unfortunate patient and the discipline of the jail itself are seriously imperilled by persons of that kind being located there. It does not rest with you, gentlemen, to apply an immediate remedy to the evil. Something, however, you can do. In the court of Armagh the Grand Jury appointed a committee of their body for the purpose of communicating with Government, with the view to steps being taken for the removal of this evil. It is for you to consider whether or not some similar proceedings should be adopted by you. I am sure you will take the matter into your consideration. I have discharged my duty by bringing it under your notice. Presuming, as I do, that your fiscal business is disposed of, I shall not detain you any further from proceeding with the bills.

Sir E. M'Naughtan—We have to ask your lordship's permission to proceed with the presentments. Your lordship can give us leave under the 35th section of the Grand Jury Act.

His Lordship—Why are they not disposed of?

Sir E. M'Naughtan—There is no difficulty with regard to them. One is a new road, part of the expense to be defrayed by private subscription, and the guarantee is not yet sufficiently settled, but will be in the course of an hour, as I understand.

His Lordship—Then, I will give you leave to proceed with it. What is the other? You are aware the fiscal business ought to be concluded before the opening of the commission, and that I should not allow you to take up presentments now.

Sir Edward M'Naughtan—The other is with respect to the expenses of additional constables who were sent down to one of the baronies of this county—Kilconner—but the levy seems to have been put upon townlands which are not exclusively liable, and as we hear and believe the townland in which the outrage was committed is omitted in the enumeration of these townlands. That can be altered by an application. It is a mistake.

His Lordship—Are you in a condition to have that mistake remedied?

Sir E. M'Naughtan—Certainly, my lord; we shall take such steps as may be necessary.

His Lordship—Very well. That is sufficient.

The grand jury then retired.

THE FILDEN MURDER CASE.

This case will be again tried at the present assizes, the grand jury having found a true bill.

THE SECRET SOCIETY MEN.

These men, it is expected, will follow the course adopted at Tralee and Cork, and plead guilty to this charge. They are at present out on bail, and will appear on Monday, when the Attorney-General, it is thought, will be present.

The court was occupied till the period of its rising in the hearing of appeals.

CORK ASSIZES.—Saturday July 30.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

City Record Court.

(Before Judge Keogh and a special jury.)

Johnston v. Montefiori.—Was an action brought against the Alliance Fire and Life Assurance Company, for the sum of £2,000.

The plaintiff was a Mr. Rubre Johnston, of Great George's-street, in this city, a furniture dealer, and was brought to recover the value of his goods, which with his house was entirely consumed by fire in January last. The question was as to the particulars of the articles destroyed, which the defendants alleged that the plaintiff had misrepresented during the plaintiffs case; the matter was compromised by the defendants paying a sum of £1,100, each party abiding his own costs.

The learned judge observed that the defendants in taking this course had acted most creditably.

Kinealy v. Robinson.

This action was one of libel, brought by the plaintiff Mr. John Kinealy, of Bleminville, near Tralee, and who had been one of the jury upon the trial of Daniel Sullivan (Bonane), the Phœnix conspirator, at the last spring assizes for Tralee.

At that trial, as our readers must doubtless remember, the jury being unable to agree in their verdict were discharged. Ten of their number were for a conviction upon that occasion, and two for an acquittal, one of which latter was the present plaintiff, and the defendant was Mr. John Robinson, the registered proprietor of the *Daily Express* Newspaper.

The subject of the action was a report contained in that paper, which stated that one of the jury addressing the court, had stated that the crown had to blame themselves for their failure in the prosecution by putting a man on the jury who was little better than the prisoner himself, and part of the alleged libel also consisted of a leading article comment upon the plaintiff published by the *Express.*

Messrs Clarke, Q. C., Sullivan, Q. C., Barry, Q. C., and Neligan, were council for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Lane, Q. C., Coppinger, Q.C., Chatterton, Q.C., and Exham, for the defendant.

Mr. Clarke stated the case in a very able speech, and the plaintiff was then put upon the table and offered for cross examination when an arrangement was come to between the parties, by which the defendant withdrew the articles in question, and stated publicly, that having heard the several things which have occurred since, he did not now believe in the truth of the imputations thereby cast upon the plaintiff, and expressed his regret at having published them. A juror was then withdrawn, the defendant undertaking to pay plaintiff's costs of the action. With this case concluded the Assizes business in this Court, and the learned Judge left the bench, and it is believed leaves this town for Dublin to-morrow.

COUNTY RECORD COURT.

(Before Judge O'Brien and a special jury.)

M'Swiney v Acres.

Which we mentioned to be an action for the non-acceptance of a cargo of coal, terminated by a verdict for the defendant.

Blood v Keller.

This action was brought by a Mr. Neptune Blood, of Kanturk, against the defendant, a miller, of the same place, for raising a weir upon the plaintiff's land, so as to throw the water of the river, which passed through it, back upon his fields, and injuring his trees thereby.

Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., Sullivan, Q.C., and J. S. Collins, appeared for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Coppinger, Q.C., Lane, Q.C., and Jellett, for the defendant.

The plaintiff had brought an action previously for the same cause, upon which a verdict had been given for the defendant, on the ground that the weir had been raised by the plaintiff's leave, and since this the plaintiff contended that he had revoked that license, and that the defendant had notwithstanding kept the weir at it raised level.

The case has not yet concluded.

COUNTY TIPPERARY—NORTH RIDING.

Nenagh, Friday.—The Commission for the North Riding of Tipperary was opened this day at ten o'clock, by the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald. The grand jury having been re-sworn.

The learned judge, in addressing the grand jury, expressed his gratification at the decrease of crime in the northern division of the county of Tipperary. There appeared only twelve cases upon the calendar. Of these two were cases of homicide, one of which, however, had stood over from the last assizes, and therefore, ought not to be taken into account when considering the amount of crime which had taken place since the last assizes. They would take care to find no bill of indictment unless upon such evidence, as, uncontradicted and unexplained, would warrant a petty jury in returning a verdict of guilty. Their county gaol was well known from its very excellent management. It now contained eighty prisoners, and of those twenty-four, or nearly one-fourth, were insane. He was well aware that they had no power, no more than he had, to make any change in these arrangements, but there could be no doubt that the representation of gentlemen of their property and position would be attended to by the executive. It would not admit of any question that a gaol was not a fitting place for the custody of lunatics. He submitted these observations to their consideration in order to have a remedy applied to this state of things.

The Grand Jury, in reply to the observations of the learned judge, intimated that a correspondence had been entered into to effect the desirable object in question, but the matter was not as yet concluded.

WILFUL MURDER.

Rody Delahunty, John Delahunty, and Patrick Delahunty (father and sons), were indicted for the wilful murder of Maurice Fitzpatrick, at Templemore, on the 13th of July, 1858. The prisoners were very decent-looking men.

Messrs. Wall, Q.C., O'Hara, D. Lynch, Q.C., (special), O'Hara, and Waller prosecuted; Mr. E. Johnstone defended the prisoners.

Mr. Johnstone spoke on behalf of the prisoners, and Mr. Lynch replied for the Crown.

Baron Fitzgerald charged the jury, who retired at half-past six o'clock, and returned after some time with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship sentenced Rody and John Delahunty to ten months, and Patrick Delahunty to three months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Thanks.

"A Distressed Mother."—The committee interested in behalf of a Distressed Mother and her two children, which has appeared in the several morning papers, beg to acknowledge, in addition to the several sums already acknowledged—per Alderman Atkinson £1, and from "A Christian" 2s. 6d. per Rev. Dr. Stanford. Further donations are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received by the Rev. Dr. Stanford, 117, Grafton-street; Rev. Dr. Fleury, Up. Leeson-street; Rev. A. Leeper, Kildare-street; Rev. W. Quinn, The Rectory, Dungannon; D. Bingham, 14, Harcourt-street, and by John Kidd, Esq., 57, Rutland-square, West.

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JUDGE'S CHAMBERS—Saturday, July 30.

Mr. Baron Hughes sat on Saturday in the Nisi Prius Court for the purpose of hearing motions from the three law courts.

Bentley v. O'Reilly and wife.

Mr. Bond Coxe, on the part of the defendants in this case, moved that Mrs. Helena O'Reilly, one of the defendants, should be discharged from custody, in which she had been placed, at the suit of plaintiff for a debt claimed to be due to him. It appeared that the debt was contracted by Mrs. O'Reilly previous to her marriage with Mr. O'Reilly, and further that since her marriage Mr. O'Reilly had taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Counsel contended that the debts of the wife became vested in the husband, and he having been discharged as an insolvent, the plaintiff had no right to arrest the wife.

Mr. Sherlock appeared on the other side, to oppose the motion, and said Mrs. O'Reilly would be entitled to her discharge from custody were it not that she was possessed of a separate estate, and that was the whole question in the case.

In reply to the learned Judge, Mr. Coxe admitted that Mrs. O'Reilly was possessed of a separate estate.

Baron Hughes said he should refuse the motion with costs. No doubt the discharge of the husband as an insolvent would be a good defence on the part of the wife in this case, if she had not any separate estate. It was admitted she had, and therefore the fact of the husband having taken the benefit of the insolvent act was no defence.

Motion refused with costs.

Swansea v. M'Fadden.

In this case Mr. Lawson, Q.C., applied to the court on behalf of the plaintiff that execution might be respited until his client should have an opportunity of moving the court in the case next term.

The action was brought against the High Sheriff for the county of Cavan to recover damages for an illegal arrest and detention of the plaintiff in custody under a writ, after he had been discharged by the chairman of the county, and when he was privileged from arrest, namely, while attending in court as a suitor. The case had been tried during the past week at Nenagh, before Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. It was the intention of the plaintiff to move for a new trial, or that the verdict had been set aside on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. The present application to the court was for the purpose of preventing the costs in the case being levied in the meantime.

His Lordship said he would make the required order provided the plaintiff lodged the amount of the certified costs in court within a week, but he should refuse it otherwise.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE, JULY 30.

Unlawful Possession.—James Keenan was brought up in custody of Police-constable 47 A, and charged with the unlawful possession of a black frock coat. It appeared that the prisoner had offered the article for pawn in the establishment of Mr. White, of Winetavern-street, but was arrested by the constable, who suspected that it had been unlawfully obtained.

Remanded.

Charge of Felony.—Mary Byrne was charged by a woman named Eliza Bowers with having stolen the sum of 6d. from her on the previous evening. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that the money had been snatched from her hand by the prisoner.

The prisoner was sent for trial to the city sessions.

Assault.—A woman named Catherine Esmonde was sent for trial to the city sessions on a charge of assaulting a man named Patrick Murphy, and having stolen from him a hat and a boa on the previous evening.

CAPEL-STREET, SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Assaulting the Police.—A man named John Barry and his wife, were committed for trial on a charge of having violently assaulted police Constable Lyons, 149 D., on Monday last.

A young man named Patrick Delany, was sent for trial to the commission, for having fired an arrow at a little boy named Berne, by which he completely deprived him of the sight of the right eye. It appeared, a number of young lads were playing in Sandwith-street, with bows and arrows, when Patrick Delany, as was alleged, deliberately fired an arrow at Berne, which struck him in the eye, and deprived him of the sight.

Mr. Ennis appeared on behalf of the parents of the injured lad, and stated they did not wish to press the case, if Delany's father who was a respectable clerk would, make some compensation to the injured lad for the great injuries which he had sustained in the loss of the eye, by which he was prevented for some time at least from attending school, and in all probality would be a burden to his parents and himself through life. He complained that Delany's parents did not show the least sympathy for the child since the accident had taken place, inasmuch as they never even inquired after him.

Mr. Delany, father of the accused boy was present, and stated the occurrence was purely accidental and that he was willing to make any pecuniary compensation his means would permit of. If £5 would satisfy he would give it, £2 then and the remainder in instalments.

Mr. Ennis said that was not sufficient compensation for so great an injury and suggested £10.

Mr. Delany refused to accede to that preposition, and magistrate directed that the boy should enter into sureties to appear for trial at the commission.

Refusing to Support a Wife.—A respectable looking man named John Ryan, was summoned at the suit of the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, for refusing to support his wife and three children, in consequence of which they became chargable on the rates. In defence of his conduct he alleged he was scarcely able to support himself, much less his wife; he complained she had ill-treated him, in consequence of which he was obliged to separate from her. He called his son, who was in court, for the purpose of proving he had been ill treated. The young lad's evidence, however, rather tended to negative the assertion.

The magistrate (Mr. Porter) stated that the guardians did not wish to support the wife without the husband, and that if they supported the, one they should support the other, so if it was his (Ryan's) wish, he would send him to the poorhouse.

Ryan stated he had the greatest possible objection to the workhouse, as he believed there was an official there who was most unfriendly to him, but if it was his worship's wish he would go to gaol.

The magistrate committed him for three months.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE, JULY 30.

Disorderly Conduct.—A man named James McDonnell was brought up in custody of the police, and charged by Mr. Richard Bourke, publican, of Fownes'-street, with the following offence:—It appeared that on the night previous, the prisoner came into the shop of the complainant, and refused to leave same after legal hours. He also acted in a disorderly manner, and assaulted the complainant's child. The prisoner was directed to find bail for his future good behaviour.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Dr. White, City Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at 7, Island-street, on the body of a boy aged ten years, named John Crawford, who was killed that morning while playing in company with other boys in a dairy-yard, by the falling of a puncheon of wash on him. He was immediately conveyed to Stephens's Hospital, but expired on his arrival. It was ascertained at the hospital, that one of his thigh bones was broken, and several of his ribs. Surgeon M'Namara, who examined the body, deposed that deceased had sustained several severe internal injuries, and the liver was burst, from which a quantity of blood had oozed. The jury, after hearing the medical testimony, found death resulted from the severe injuries deceased had sustained. Dr. White also held an inquest, same day, on the remains of an industrious poor woman, named Mary Bennett, residing at Mecklenburgh-street, who died suddenly on Saturday morning. It appeared from the evidence of Dr. Ferguson, one of the dispensary physicians of the North Dublin Union, that deceased was suffering from long existing disease of the lungs; she was at the dispensary on Saturday morning, seeking for medical relief, when the doctor told her she was in a very feeble state of health. She had left the dispensary but a short time, when Dr. Ferguson was called upon to see her. The doctor went immediately and found her lying on the pathway, but a short distance from the dispensary, where she had fallen, with blood flowing from her mouth. She was then beyond all medical aid, and expired in a few moments. The jury found deceased's death resulted from rupture of a blood vessel, the consequence of long existing disease of the lungs. Dr. White held another inquest at 53, Great Britain-st., on the body of a man named Joseph Healy, aged 34, who died suddenly on Friday Evening last. From the evidence it appeared that deceased was of intemperate habits, and for some time past was in an infirm state of health. An examination was made of the body, and the doctor's opinion was, that death resulted from congestion of the brain. The jury found accordingly.

Terrific Explosion and Loss of Life.—On Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, a disastrous explosion occurred at the manufactory of Messrs. Ludlow, Brothers, percussion cap makers to the Board of Ordnance, Legge-street, Birmingham. It is supposed that an old woman, named Booth, who has been similarly employed by the firm and predecessors for the last 30 years, was engaged in the hazardous operation of mixing fulminating powder used in the manufacture. She had a room for herself at the top of the main building, and here the explosion took place. The poor woman must have been instantly blown up and torn to fragments, as no portion of her remains larger than a person's hand have been picked up. A man named Perricos, engaged in another part of the building, was killed by the roof falling in. A person named James had both his legs broken. A woman named Warren is badly burnt about the hands and face, and several other persons employed in the manufactory were injured. The premises were completely gutted, and thrown open to the sky. The explosion was heard at a distance of two miles.—*Manchester Examiner.*

Melancholy Accident.—On Tuesday last, a young man about 18 years of age, son of a respectable farmer named Coulter, was accidentally drowned when bathing in Glasdrummond Lough, County Armagh, by over-reaching his depth.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Foreign Intelligence

The *Gazette de France* on disarmament.

The idea of disarming does not much please the *Gazette de France*; the Legitimist journal seems desirous rather of envenoming than allaying ill feeling. It says:—

"What is a peace footing for the French army and navy? Such is the question which naturally suggests itself on reading the official note. The peace footing is an organization capable of receiving 600,000 men, the effective force of which several journals gave a table before the war in Italy, showing that, without extraordinary levies, France could have in a month 560,000 soldiers under arms. As for our navy, the vessels already launched will probably not be laid up and dismasted, the works suspended, and the cannon thrown into the sea. The French navy will remain what it was, and must be ever ready for the defence of the country, and constantly profiting by all the improvements that experience and science may suggest. The terrors of our fleet, which has been in constant progress ever since the Restoration, and has put us in possession of the finest naval force in the world. It is well known that we have always thought that France ought to extend her colonial possessions, and utilise her naval forces in the protection of the national establishments abroad. Keeping these projects in view, we think there is not, properly speaking, any such thing as a peace footing for the French navy, that is to say, any possible reduction of the naval strength. If England sees any cause of alarm in this state of our forces she is free to increase her own; but it is impossible to admit that, in order to allay the fears of our ally, we ought to abandon projects which are the base of our commercial development in the world, the first condition of the security and prosperity of our colonies."

NEW SAINT AT NAPLES.

From reports which have been making the round of the city lately it would appear that another place is about to be prepared in Paradise for another saint. An address, said to be "a few words by Mariano Paolella," has been sent round the city and into distant communes. They are published, it is added, on the occasion of the servant of God, Maria Christina, of Savoy, formerly Queen of the Two Sicilies, being declared venerable.

"Behold at length arrived, most beloved readers, the day so long desired; behold the prayers of so many people answered; behold the unanimous wish of the Two Sicilies satisfied; the never sufficiently praised Queen Maria Christina of Savoy, the generous benefactress of orphans and widows, the spouse of the late beloved Sovereign, Ferdinand II., the mother of our august actual Monarch, Francis II., by the grace of God has been declared venerable by the Holy Apostolic See. Such an annunciation overwhelms every heart with joy, and, like the heavenly dew, comes beneficently to console and at the same time to cheer the people of this kingdom. The life of the good is the model and the example which must be followed by those who wish to become good. Here, then, in a few words I will describe that of this venerable Queen, in order that spiritual advantage moy be drawn from it. . . . On the 16th January, 1836, she gave birth to the actual Monarch Francis II., now happily reigning. After eight days she was attacked by a billious fever, and on the 31st January, about midday, strengthened by the consolations of our holy religion, and assisted by the same priest who had been present at her birth, Father Terzi, she gave up her soul to her Creator. At her death all Naples wept sincerely, and every one appeared to have lost a mother. Nor was the grief less bitter in the most distant village of the kingdom. Every one in his heart already regarded her as a saint, and the successes (miracles) which followed continually confirm the impression, to the glory and honour of the Supreme God, who, as it would appear, was pleased to grant her for a short time, in order that she might give a worthy heir to the throne of the Two Sicilies, and then he called her to himself."

Maria Christina was an admirable woman, and lives in the hearts of all Neapolitans, and much is it to be hoped that the son of a sainted mother and of an "adored" father, who were both of them, according to the Church, spared from Paradise for a short time to present the Two Sicilies with a model monarch, may correspond to the manifest interposition of Heaven in his favour

PRUSSIAN POLICY.

In allusion to the article in the *Prussian Gazette* defending the recent policy of Prussia, the Berlin correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—"It is constantly asserted that this article is by no means the expression of a unanimous feeling of the Prussian Ministry, but is in reality the view of a section of the Cabinet, which a chance accident enabled them to put forward. The Prince of Hohenzollern was away in in Dusseldorf at the time. Had he been present the article would have been written in a very different sense."

GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

A letter from Saxe-Coburg Gotha in the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"A project is seriously entertained of founding a vast association, under the name of 'Deutschland,' for the purpose of promoting the political unity of Germany and of inculcating the necessity of confiding to Prussia, in times of danger and of war, the diplomatic and military direction of the Confederation and the right of making peace or war."

According to some of the German papers the Federal Government will not disband their army in the most rigid sense of the word, but will preserve the "elasticity" of its constitution, "so as not to relinquish the power of taking the initiative." "The peace," says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "thus remains a question which will not be answered till after a final settlement is made in Germany."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY.

A letter from Vienna, of the 25th, says:—"The War Department, with the consent of the Emperor, has adopted measures relative to the stay of the Austrian army in Venetia. It has decided that all the 1st army shall be maintained at present on a war footing Italy. The bulk of these forces are to be concentrated at Veron, Vicanza, and in the cantonments near those places, so as to be able to meet all eventualities. The effective of these corps may be estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 men, and it will suffice to repress any revolutionary attempts that may yet be made in certain parts of Italy. As to the other corps of the Austrian army, they are on the march to take their former cantonments in Gallicia and Hungary.

RUMOURS FROM VIENNA.

The public still fears that an intimate alliance will be formed between Austria, France, and Russia, which confederacy would hardly bode good to England; but I be ieve that the first mentioned Power would prefer an alliance with Germany and Great Britain, if the latter could resolve on pitching her policy of nationalities overboard. Austria is not materially weakend by her conflict with France, and she would hardly object to renew the conflict to-morrow if the neutrality of the Adriatic and Mediterranean were guarranteed to her. Neither Austria nor Prussia has placed her army on a peace footing, and England will assuredly do well to continue her armaments. The political atmosphere is so sultry that there must soon be a violent storm.—*Second Edition of the Times.*

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* says:—"Comparing the suggestions and intelligence we derive from various sources we come to this result—that at Zurich the two Plenipotentiaries of Austria and France will establish exclusively between themselves the conditions upon which their respective Sovereigns conclude peace; and, also, by them alone will the text of the treaty be indited. They will understand, one with the other, as to the limits of the ceded territory—as to the rights of the Crown abandoned as well as those retained by the Emperor of Austria; as to the share of the public and provincial debt to be borne by that part of Lombardy abandoned by Austria; they will sketch more or less broadly the principles of the future Italian Confederation; they will stipulate the mode and the means of restoring the Princes driven from the Duchies; the re-establishment of the security of the Pontifical power in the Legations, &c., &c. All that will be negociated and concluded directly between Austria and France without the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, if he is even present at the commencement of the conferences, taking any part in it. The negociations between France and Piedmont will be conducted specially and apart, and when arrived at a successful termination there will be added to the principle treaty of peace an additional article stating the adhesion of Sardinia."

Thus much of the information given by the Austrian journal is not particularly new, but in the remainder of the article is suggested a future complication, decidedly novel, if not important. It says—"This manner of proceeding, which puts exclusively into the hands of the great Powers all that really constitutes the peace, is evidently a consequence of the fact that Austria has ceded her rights over Lombardy to the Emperor Napoleon, and that he remains in possession of those rights until Sardinia accepts the conditions on which that part of the territory conquered by the French is handed over to her.

"Lombardy will thus not pass immediately into the power of the King of Sardinia, as that prince, so ready with his annexation decrees, might imagine. He will receive it only after having fulfilled the previous conditions which France claims of him as the price of the assistance lent to him and of the cession she makes to him of conquered territory. These conditions may be of a various nature, and in any case they will be such as to prevent Sardinia from becoming a neighbour dangerous to the *système Français* and to the policy of France in Italy."

CENTRAL ITALY.

Turin, July 23.—An official notice in the *Piedmontese Gazette* of this afternoon announces the recall of all the Sardinian commissioners in the Duchies and Legations, with the exception of those of Parma and Piacenza, but the resistance to the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena, is still as lively as before. The Tuscans complain that, although present in Florence, and acting apparently in concert with the government, the Sardinian representative, Buoncompagni, has been of no real assistance to them, and has not taken a sufficiently prominent part in the administration since the flight of the Grand Duke. His instructions, however, will not admit of his identifying

himself so far with the [illegible] as to allow him to co-operate [illegible].

At present [illegible] Paris from Florence, Modena, [illegible] intention of [illegible] the non-intervention of France [illegible] declared by Lord John Russell, is [illegible]. They feel confident in their own powers of defence, and the Modenese most certainly will fight to the last. Many of the volunteers in the Piedmontese service have applied for leave to return home on account of the menacing state of affairs in the Duchies, and many have already gone. It might not have been impossible to have caused the reception of the Archduke instead of his father in Tuscany; many were in favour of it; the peasantry decidedly so, who abhor the provisional government, the conscription, which falls very heavily upon them, and everything connected with the chance of war; but the ill-advised appearance of the two Archdukes at Solferino, in the suite of the Emperor Francis Joseph, has lost them many friends, and complicated the difficulty accordingly.—*Letter from Turin, July 23.*

A Paris letter, in the *Nord* of Brussels, says:—"If I am correctly informed, the question of the particular mode of government for Venetia will be the first point which the Conference of Zurich will have to solve. Will Venetia form a province of the Austrian Empire, at the same time that it is one of the States of the Italian Confederation, or will it be governed quite separately, with special laws, and have a kind of self-government, similar to that of Egypt? This is what must be decided by the plenipotentiaries who are charged to draw up into definite articles the basses of the peace decided on at Villafranca. Separate institutions and liberal laws ought henceforth to constitute the real strength of Venetia. Austria, France, and Piedmont appear to have now agreed not to favour any other annexation to the States of the House of Savoy beyond that of Lombardy. There can no longer be any idea of doing violence to the feelings of the people of any part of Italy; but perhaps the inhabitants of Modena, Parma, and Florence will act wisely in not too much thwarting the wishes of the Cabinets of Turin, Paris, and Vienna, but to consent, on condition of obtaining large ameliorations in the system of government which has hitherto existed among them, to the restoration of the former ruling families.

CANADA.

The corps are universally reported to be more than an average. The Grand Trunk Railway will be completed to Detroit in October, and the Victoria Bridge in November, when Canada will form the middle link between the eastern and western States of America. The distance from Quebec to Liverpool is 2,600 miles, and from thence to Chicago by uninterrupted railway 1,020 miles; total sea and land transit 3,620 miles, being a saving of 400 miles as compared with New York. The population of the seven American States which border on the great lakes, amount to ten millions, and the Eastern States to four millions, Canada and New Brunswick three millions. In 1851 the number of miles of railway that centered in Chicago was only 40, and the traffic only £3,000; in 1855 the mileage of the western railway that centred in Chicago was 2,933, and the annual receipts from traffic were £2.659,640. From Chicago to La Crosse the railway is open, and 495 miles is making to Pembina, leaving only 1,160 miles of road to make to Port Langley in British Columbia; from whence the distance to China is 5,800 miles, and to Sydney 7,230.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PRUSSIAN DESPATCH.

The despatch of Lord John Russell to Lord Bloomfield is now published in an authenticated form in the Parliamentary papers. The following is the document:

Foreign Office, June 22.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's government observes, with great concern, a disposition in Germany to take part in the war which has broken out between France and Sardinia on the one side, and Austria on the other.

Upon the temperate and enlightened conduct of Prussia depends, in a great measure, the solution of the question whether the present war shall be confined within the limits of Italy, or whether it shall be extended to the whole of Germany, and, perhaps, to other parts of Europe.

The Emperor Napoleon has declared that he has no intention of attacking Germany. It is hoped and believed that the Prince Regent of Pussia will not become a party to attack upon France. But it has been argued that Germany, though not assailed directly, is assailed indirectly: that if she takes no part in the war upon the Po, she may soon have to defend herself on the Rhine; that the fortresses of Austria on the Mincio and the Adige are, in fact, the barriers of Germany against France.

There is much loose and unproved assertion in this statement.

It cannot be denied that the war between Austria and Sardinia is a war arising (perhaps inevitably) from the condition of Italy. For a long period after 1815, Austria exercised a virtual supremacy over the States of Italy; of late years Sardinia has favoured and fostered the Italian passion for independence.

Count Buol, when asked by Lord Augustus Loftus to give an assurance that in no case would Austria move a soldier across the frontier in Italy without previous concert with France, replied in these terms:—"No; I cannot give to that assurance, for it would be a surrender of our sovereign power. We shall not interfere in any State unless our aid is asked for, and in that case it will be granted, and the knowledge that it will be granted is the best preservative of order." Thus Austria would not recede from her claim of a right of interference, when asked for, nor Sardinia renounce her pretension to represent the sorrows and aspirations of Italy. But unable to carry on such a contest alone, the King of Sardinia has asked and obtained the aid of the Emperor of the French.

We are not now speaking of the immediate origin of the war: my predecessor has fully explained the views of her Majesty upon this subject. It is plain, however, from the statement I have made, that the cause of war existed in the opposite pretensions of Austria and Sardinia. It is with no view to Germany that this war has arisen.

The assertion that France, successful on the Po and on the Brenta, will become aggresive on the Rhine is an arbitary assumption; but the mighty question of involving the Continent in war ought not to be decided on the ground of vague suppositions and exaggerated apprehensions.

Neither can it be argued that the fortresses on the Mincio and the Adige are the barriers of Germany.

It must be borne in mind that the fortresses of Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua formed no part of the ancient confines of Germany, on the contrary, the country from Verona to the Adriatic formed in 1792, part of a weak, unwarlike, and decaying Italian, State.

The utmost that can be said is, that while many Germans consider these fortresses as a barrier for Germany, many Italians consider them as not a little menacing for Italy. The treaty of peace must decide their future fate.

While these reasons for war on the part of German States are manifestly insufficient; they are strong arguments against a course so precipitate. The Prince Regent of Prussia will, in his wisdom, weigh the impolicy of exposing his country to be considered the champion of the mal-administration of Italy. It cannot be necessary for the security of Berlin and Magdeburg that misgovernment should prevail at Milan and Bologna. But in the minds of the Italians, Prussia, appearing in arms by the side of Austria, would be considered the defender of all that Austria has done, and all she has permitted.

There is another consideration of the utmost importance. Hitherto there has been little excitement on the subject of the war in France.

When the question of superiority in the field has been decided, the two great Powers engaged will probably be very willing to put an end to the exhausting struggle. But if France is roused to the defence of her own territory by the aggression of Germany, it is impossible to say to what degree the passions of national animosity may be inflamed, nor for how long a period the continent of Europe may suffer the calamities of war.

You have been duly informed of the determination of her Majesty, supported by the unanimous sense of her people, to maintain a strict neutrality. Her Majesty has kept this country free from all engagements which might restrain her freedom of action. It is the hope of her Majesty's government that Prussia will adopt a course as nearly similar as the circumstances of Germany will permit. A time may come, perhaps very soon, when the voice of conciliatory and friendly Powers will be heard with effect and arguments in favour of peace be no longer unavailing.

You will read this despatch to Baron Schleinitz, and give him a copy.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

THE PRESS IN NAPLES.—For the first time since 1848 a journal has been sold in the Neapolitan streets, but by order and in the interest of the Government. Half a sheet of note or letter paper is called *L'Annunziatore*, a *Political, Scientific, Literary, Artistic and Comic Journal.* it contains two articles — one being the Peace Despatch from Paris; the other the Decree of the 16th of June, permitting the return of the exiled Sicilians. A notice at the end says *L'Annunziatore* will reappear when it thinks proper.

The Emperor of Austria, in giving up Lombardy to Piedmont, does not renounce the symbol of the sovereignty of the old Lombard kings; the celebrated iron crown, which had been removed from Monza to Verona, is to be placed in the collection of crown jewels of the empire at Vienna.

VENEZUELA.—SERVILE WAR.—A fearful negro insurrection was initiated at Puerto Cabello on the 15th ult., and a regular war of race and colour commenced. The outrages began at Guaiguasa, where Judge Miguel Maro was assassinated by the negroes. At Puerto Cabello, fortunately, the negroes were routed after severe street fighting, and retired to the country. All trade was at a stand still; the government hoped soon to put an end to the insurrection. The revolt there is not a political movement, but a negro insurrection. Although, by the latest accounts, the insurgents had been beaten in an attack upon Puerto Cabello, and in several engagements, they still caused great uneasiness. Business was suspended and communication with the interior interrupted.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 29TH.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

The Bray Commons and the Ipswich (Borough) Fishery bills were read a third time and passed.

ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The members appointed to consider the petitions in relation to the Limerick and Cheltenham petitions, were sworn at the table. They will commence their inquiry to-morrow.

THE INCOME TAX.

On the order for going into ways and means,

Mr. PIGOTT said it was not his intention to propose the amendment of which he had given notice, for reducing the assessment of the income tax on trades and professions from fourpence to twopence in the pound. He trusted that this would not be a permanent tax, and as the subject would not come under consideration until next session he should postpone any criticism upon the subject. This was a war tax, and ought not to be imposed in a time of peace, such as he ventured to hope we were likely to enjoy (hear, hear).

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said the only amendment he should move would be, that where there was no income there should be no tax (laughter). What he meant was, that if there were no income in the second half year, or only a three quarter income on the financial year, then the tax should only operated to the extent to which the income went.

Colonel SYKES deprecated the imposition of the tax on incomes from trades or professions to the same extent as on real property. He trusted that the income tax would be looked upon as a reserve for the momentous crisis of war.

Mr. SPOONER said he was a commissioner of income tax and had a case before him of a tradesman who had £80 a year and his wife had 40 in her own right. He had decided that the man was not liable to the tax, as he had no control over the wife's money. He had been told that he was entirely wrong, as the whole of the money ought to go into one lump for the purpose of assessment. He should continue his practice in that respect unless he were convinced that he had acted improperly.

Mr. BENTINCK said that when Mr. Gladstone was a member of a former government, he endeavoured to carry on a great war on a peace establishment. Now he proposed war taxes in a time of peace. This circumstance had occasioned considerable dissatisfaction throughout the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that there had ever been an attempt to carry on a war upon a peace establishment. So far from that being the fact, the government of the day asked for a double income tax. If that government had a fault it was that it moved too rapidly, and that it strained too early the military resources of the country. With regard to the case put by Mr. Spooner, he considered that according to the proper construction of the Act the two sums became one beneficial sum for the joint benefit of the parties, and consequently taxable. He was pleased that the hon. member for reading (Mr. Pigott) had withdrawn his amendment, for it would have been impossible to consider that subject without at the same time taking into consideration the whole question of the income tax in its broadest and most comprehensive details.

Mr. HENLEY wished to call the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a class of persons who would be cut very hard by this bill, namely, tenant farmers, who were leaving their farms at Michaelmas. He thought the right hon. gentleman might provide that their successors would bear their portion of the burthen.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not undertake to introduce a provision to meet he case alluded to. The proposal of the bill was to leavy a tax of 4d on the first half year, and the person who was in possession during that half year was clearly the person who was liable to the tax.

The house then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. BENTINCK said he had been misrepresented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had said that the government of which the right hon. gentleman was formerly a member, endeavoured to carry on a great war upon a peace establishment, not upon a peace taxation.

Mr. HENLEY said, with a view to place his opinions on record, he should move an amendment embodying his views with regard to tenant farmers, but he should not trouble the house to divide, as the government would be sure to carry it against him.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said it appeared to him that the principle was now about to be laid down for the first time, that the income tax should be retrospective, and actually in some cases to tax that which did not exist. He adverted particularly to the cases of the long annuitants.

The first clause providing for the amount to be levied in respect of income tax—according to the Chancellor's budget—was agreed to.

The second clause provided for half-yearly and quarterly assessments.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Sir H. Willoughby, said that, with regard to long annuities, they had nothing to do with annual assessments, the duty being levied upon them half-yearly as they were due. The long annuities would, no doubt, be heavily taxed, as they would be taxed upon repayment of capital. But life annuitants would suffer more severely, because if a life annuitant, died on the day after the bill passed, the representatives would be liable to a year's payment of eight-pence in the pound.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said he could not follow the right hon. gentleman through his argument.

Between Sir H. Willoughby and the Chancellor of the Exchequer a long conversation ensued, one declaring that the views of the other were unintelligible. It is not therefore very astonishing that other members were unable to take part in that portion of the discussion.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved, as an amendment, with regard to long annuities that upon dividends falling due on the 10th of October, 1859, 4d. should be levied upon the first assessment, and that upon dividends falling due on the 5th January, 1860, an additional rate of 2d. be paid.

The committee divided—

For the amendment ... 37 | Against it 72

Majority, ... 35.

The amendment was consequently lost, and the clause agreed to.

Clause 3 was agreed to.

On clause 4,

Lord GALWAY said that charities were exempt, but they had to claim exemptions every year which involved travelling long distances every year, He thought that some plan might be adopted by which their exemptions might be rendered permanent.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he saw no reason why the claims for exemption might not he made by letter.

Lord GALWAY said that there would be difficulties as to the persons receiving the money.

Mr. WALPOLE, referring to the case mentioned by Mr. Spooner, hoped that the attention of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue would be directed to some plan by which persons might not be taxed on property over which they had no control.

Mr. SPOONER said that, in the case he had mentioned, the wife's receipt was the only one the trustees could acknowledge, and she might have given away the money the next morning if she had pleased, totally irrespective of the consent of her husband, and yet he was called upon to pay the income tax upon it.

Mr. E. JAMES said these cases must depend upon their own peculiar circumstances. If a man and woman were living together and contributing to a joint income, the man would be clearly taxable, but if they were divorced, or even living apart, keeping separate establishments, then neither would be liable to the tax.

The other clauses referring to the income tax were carried *nem con.*

The next resolution limited the payment of malt duties from 18 to 12 weeks.

Mr. BEALE suggested that these duties should be paid as they arose, like other duties; but that the two millions now due should be paid in instalments of one-eighth every three months, so as to let them die out in two years.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that at the late period of the financial year when he made his statement, he thought it unwise to alter the whole system of malt credits, reserving the consideration of the general question until next year. If the government had come down upon these malt duties and seized them with both hands, they might have eased the income tax, but they thought it better to be lenient.

The clause was agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that by the former income tax provision was made for remission of duties on life assurance and deferred annuities purchased from insurance companies; but a similar privilege was not allowed to persons purchasing deferred annuities from the government. He proposed a clause giving that privilege.

The clause was added to the bill, which was then reported by the Chairman to the house.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

SUPPLY.

The house went into Committee of Supply.

Several small votes for hospitals and other similar institutions in Dublin were agreed to.

On the vote of £21,192 for Nonconformist and Protestant seceding ministers in Ireland,

Mr. BAXTER said there had been no occasion, during the last twenty years, on which this vote had been proposed without a division, and he did not intend to allow this year to be an exception to the rule. Next year he intended to submit to the house a formal resolution on this subject. In opposing this vote he was not actuated by any hostile feeling towards the Presbyterian Synod of Ulster, for being a Nonconformist himself he should be the last man to entertain hostile feelings towards them. He believed that they would never have peace in the house or the country until every one of those annual grants for religious purposes were removed from the estimates. Many of these denominations were rich bodies, who ought to be ashamed to come to that house year after year to beg. Let them compare Presbyterian Nonconformity in Ireland with that in Scotland. He proposed to reduce this vote by £69 4s 8d, being the proposed increase for the present year.

Mr. LABOUCHERE defended the vote.

Mr. DAWSON considered that the grant for Protestant Dissenters in Ireland was an exceptional case. He explained the circumstances connected with the history of the Regium Donum, which was always in connection with services rendered to the crown, and the growing intelligence of the Presbyterian body. He did not think that opposition to it came with a good grace after it had been undisturbed for a century and a half. It was a grant with which no party in Ireland was dissatisfied—even the Roman Catholics themselves, who had no endowment of their own, made no objection to it. He thought that not only ought this grant not to be disturbed, but that it ought to be increased and made a permanent charge upon the consolidated fund.

Mr. CARDWELL hoped that, as the question was to be raised in a comprehensive form next year, the committee would consent to take the vote in its present form for this year.

Mr. SPOONER pointed out, amidst the impatience of the committee, the difference between this grant and the grant to Maynooth. He supported the one, and held the other to be a great national sin, of which next year he should attempt to relieve the house.

Mr. BLACK said they were a mere handful of dissenters to whom this money was given, and yet all other sects were called upon to contribute to it.

Lord NAAS said the honourable gentleman (Mr. Baxter) would next year have the opportunity of testing the feeling of the house as to the desirableness of granting money for religious questions, and by that vote he hoped the house would be guided in future legislation.

Sir J. V. SHELLEY considered that that would be a right principle to go upon.

After some remarks from Mr. LEFROY and other members,

The committee divided—

For the reduction ... 40 | Against it 126

Majority 86

The motion for reduction was thus negatived, and the vote was agreed to.

On the vote of £5,965 for officers under the Local Government Act, a very long discussion took place on matters of detail. It was eventually postponed for further inquiry.

On the vote of £3,588 for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,

Mr. WILLIAMS said he did not understand upon what principle of morality and Christianity Roman Catholics and Dissenters should be called upon to pay for officers who were exclusively engaged for the Established Church, and who had never been instrumental in bringing about great benefit to the Church. He should move the omission of the vote.

Mr. PEASE thought the commission ought to be able to maintain itself.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, as a member of the Church, was ashamed of the vote.

Mr. WALPOLE said the commissioners had a surplus income, all of which was applied to the increase of poor livings, and the operations of the commission he believed to be immensely advantageous.

Mr. A, SMITH said that the Church was national property, and upon that ground the vote might be justified,

Mr. DEEDS said the work being done by the commissioners was of the greatest possible importance to the public, and it was but fair that the public should bear their share of the expense. There was a surplus in hand, and the offers of benefactions to meet grants were of the most satisfactory character.

Mr. E. JAMES said there was a surplus of £57,000 in the hands of the commissioners, who ought to pay the expenses of their offices. He thought it was beneath the dignity of the Church, with a surplus so large, to ask the house to pay the salaries of clerks in the Commissioners' office.

The committee divided—

For the vote ... 82 | Against it 72

Majority 10

The vote was agreed to.

On the vote of £16,695 for the Charity Commissioners,

Mr. D. GRIFFITH called attention to their powers, which he thought were too extensive. He thought those powers ought to undergo revision. (The hon. gentleman made a long speech, and was greeted with continuous cries of "Hear, hear," "Agreed," "Divide," "Clock," "Time," "Question," "Order," "Oh," &c.)

The vote was agreed to.

On the vote of £26,300 for salaries and incidental expenses of sundry temporary commissions,

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR thought, that those who benefitted by these commissions should pay for them. He should like to know how long the decimal coinage commission was to go on, as their deliberations had ceased.

Mr. LAING said that the decimal coinage commission was at an end.

Mr. CARDWELL said that in a week the report of the commission would be on the table of the house.

It being now ten minutes to four, the Chairman left the chair without the vote being agreed to.

THE ASHBURTON ELECTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. BOUVERIE brought up the report from this committee, finding that Mr. J. H. Astell had been duly elected.

FROME ELECTION.

The SPEAKER said he had received a letter from Mr. Donald Nicoll, stating that it was not his intention to proceed with the petition against the late return for the borough of Frome.

The sitting was suspended at five minutes to four.

At six o'clock the House resumed.

GLOUCESTER ELECTION.

Mr. HARDY brought up the report from the Gloucester Election Committee unseating Mr. W. Price and Mr. C. J. Monk, and declaring the last election a void election. They had found that a large number of persons had been bribed whose names were given, and the committee expressed their opinion that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the last election for Gloucester.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. HORSMAN rose to call the attention of the house to our national defences. He plainly stated that the necessity for armaments arose from the possibility of an attack by France. He admitted that he shared the alarm felt at the development of the forces of France, and blamed the supinement of former governments, who had not demanded that the menacing preparations of that country should cease. We were now taking half measures, which were worse than no measures at all. In support of this assertion, he brought forward man instances where the defences now going on would not be finished for many years. The cost of Devenport, when completed, was estimated at £446,000; this year we voted £86,000, so that the work would take four years to complete (hear, hear). The fortifications of Dover were estimated at £311,000, and there having been only £26000 voted, to complete the works would take nearly seven years (hear, hear). The Alderney defences were set down at £200,000, and this year we voted £15,000, so that these works would take no less than twelve years before they were finished (hear, hear). Next there were Pembroke Dockyard and Milford Haven defences, for which £190,000 was the estimated expense; but, following the amounts of this year, six on seven years would be necessary for their completion. Portsmouth, they were told, would cost £400,000 to make it safe; this year they had voted £65,000, so that it would take about five years to carry out the estimate. But the next case was the most extraordinary one of all, namely, that of Portland. The Secretary of State had told them how important Portland was (hear, hear). He (Mr. Horseman) had never heard a clearer statement than that of the right hon. gentleman. The right hon. gentleman said Portland was the finest harbour in the world, and that it was wholly defenceless (hear, hear). Moreover, the right hon. gentleman had told them that the work could now be done most economically, and he trusted that when finished it would render the harbour wholly impregnable (hear, hear). But then, according to the estimates of this year, it would take twenty-one years to complete the defences of Portland (hear, hear). But there were besides, other works, such as the commercial harbours, which would take seven years to complete, whilst Malta and Gibraltar would require at least four years to finish them at the present rate of voting the money. He had taken these cases from the estimates, but there were others not in the estimates, for which money must soon be taken. For instance, there was Woolwich, the armoury of England, with from ten to fifteen millions worth of public property always within its walls, and Woolwich, he was informed, was wholly defenceless (hear, hear). He now turned to the means by which these projects were to be carried out. Coming to the immediate object of his motion, he declared that we required no defences except for our shipping and arsenals; and he thought that such defences should be completed in the shortest possible time, and by an expenditure directly and immediately voted by that house for each especial case. After adverting to the French progress in rifled cannon and iron-cased ships, Mr. Horsman adverted to the possibility of the defeat of our fleet and the landing of our hostile force. He declared that here again we were subject to the reproach of half measures. We had neither a regular force nor a militia sufficient for the danger. We should not lose a moment in placing England beyond the reach of accident, and the present time for preparation ought to be diligently employed by every means in our power, to the end of creating a full and efficient organisation of defence. War might be near or it might be remote but they should take advantage of the interval they now enjoyed, and make preparation for self-defence. We ought to build gunboats, to raise volunteers, and to make or buy rifles; in short, the work of building and drilling should go on until the defences of the country were complete (hear, hear). Nor was it any insult to the Emperor of the French to believe in the possibility of what he tells you is possible. No man was ever raised to a throne without taking more pains to advertise to the world what he believed to be his future destiny than the Emperor of the French. He was a man of thought before he was an Emperor, and after attaining ripe age he gave to the world in works of deep thought and feeling a programme of his thoughts and his policy, and whenever he wrote and spoke, whether it was the dream of the exile, the prayer of the captive, or the appeal of the candidate for power, all his aspirations and desires pointed to one day of national retribution, and repeated one word which no Frenchman, he said, could speak without emotion (oh, oh). But his hon. friend who interrupted him would say, perhaps, that this was the old story; but did his hon. friend know that those works had recently been reproduced in France, that they had been revised, reprinted and published under the authority of the Emperor himself, and that they were widely circulated and largely read amongst the French people? He would not refer to what he felt to be a notorious fact, but of which the Ministers of the Crown must necessarily be better informed than he could be, viz., that ever since the peace of Villafranca, so far from the activity in the French dockyards and arsenals decreasing, they have been up to the last twenty-four hours, very much on the increase (hear, hear). Thanking the house for their attention, he begged to move that the expense of completing the necessary works of national defence, projected or already in progress should be met by a fund specially provided for that purpose, and independent of the annual votes of Parliament.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT admitted that for years after the great war, England had neglected her defences, and had lived on her reputation. The public would not sanction necessary works. He remembered when the commission was appointed to examine the condition of our dockyards, and when the right hon. baronet opposite and himself were the objects of attack in the house, because they endeavoured to erect at Devonport a large establishment for the construction of the steam navy. For a long time after that apathy and ignorance prevailed upon this subject. We allowed our soldiers to perish, partly because we would not go to the expence of housing them, and partly because we treated as quackery the notion that men ought to have fresh air to breathe. And now as to the fortifications of which his right hon. friend had spoken. He approved of a considerable expense with regard to them. True, the cost of fortifications was enormous, and his right hon. friend was not exaggerating when he said that, in carrying out those works, the government were proceeding by driblets. But the driblets they took for fortifications this year amounted to £400,000. But let him ask what after all, was the comparitive cost of these fortifications as against an army? A small addition of 25,000 men to the army would cost £750,000 a year, and if there were to be barracks the total cost would be £900,000. But if £5,000,000 were spent in fortifications, the annual charge taking it at six per cent. interest, would be only £300,000. Then it was to be borne in mind that the men would die, and the powder and shot would be blown away—the rifle wore out, and everything connected with the army decayed. But if we had a well-considered system of defence by means of fortifications, it remained not only during our lives, but for posterity. But if it was necessary to keep the army in an efficient state for the purpose of national defence, it was more necessary to keep the navy so. Our arsenals were the reproducing power of the State as regarded the navy. Without going further into detail, he should like, if the house would allow him, to tell them what the amounts were which had been voted and now stood upon the estimates for the past year. At Portsmouth, taking the lines and forts which his right hon. friend had mentioned, he would find that, irrespective of the sums already voted, £400,000 would be necessary to complete the defences at Portsmouth, which had already been explained to Parliament. And, in addition, there were the defences at Spithead, for which nothing had been voted. With regard to Plymouth, there was £335,000 as the sum standing in the estimate for carrying out the works there; that £335,000 would not put Plymouth in a state of complete and permanent defence. And then there was Pembroke, Chatham, the Thames, and other places. His right hon. friend has referred to Woolwich, and said that the statement which he (Mr. S. Herbert) made the other night was open and frank upon that subject. He thought it right that a minister, in giving any explanation to the house, should be frank, and it was in the spirit of frankness that he stated that Woolwich was totally undefended. The Thames was partially defended by fortifications; it might be made stronger and required to be; but Woolwich was totally undefended against a land force. His predecessor had appointed a commission consisting of several officers to consider what steps should be taken in case of the outbreak of war. That commission consisting of several eminent officers, had drawn up a very detailed report, which was in their hands, and upon which he was acting. He was also taking means to afford young officers a thorough knowledge of the topography of the country, and many had been examined as to the best means of defence—not because he expected invasion to-morrow, but that we might take precautions for all times. The great question was how to establish the basis of a sound peace establishment. That was a question of difficulty. Look at the army estimates, and the enormous sums voted. Nothing was more unsatisfactory, that with so much money expended so little an army was produced. As to contracts, the only interference which he had made was to increase the supply of the Enfield rifles from 1,500 to 1,800 a week, and by a slight addition to the contract price to secure a superior article (hear). The late government sent a number of of distinguished officers to survey and report upon the British force in the Mediteranean. That report had been received and was now being acted upon, and he was glad to say that it showed that no additional force was necessary for the defence of those forts, and that the only changes requisite were for the simplification of their armament. The government were sending out heavy guns to arm them; but nothing could be more absurd than to suppose that any attack upon Gibraltar or Malta could be successful in their present state. With regard to an increase of the regular army, it must be remembered that we had regiments coming from India, and if an increase were made, to be hereafter reduced, the result would be only to destroy the efficiency of the men and add to the list of half-pay officers. What he wished was that the house should come to some better conclusion for the permanent establishment of the army, instead of wildly calling for augumentations at one time, and as wildly demanding large reductions at another. In addition to the creation of arms we had our great ordnance to renew. In a very short time a great part of our ships of war would be armed with rifled guns, and in connexion with every new description of arm you had to supply a new form of amunition, which, supplied on a great scale, was very costly. These things it was that made our estimates so large, while our army was so small. His right honourable friend acknowledged that the appointment of the commission was a good thing, but until it made its report it would be improper to ask Parliament for sixpence. He (Mr. Herbert) objected to some of the words of the motion, namely, that the necessary works "should be met by a fund specially provided for that purpose, and independent of the annual votes of Parliament." He had thus endeavoured, as shortly as he could, to observe upon the statement of his right hon. friend. If he said one word more, it was in reference to what his right hon. friend had remarked with regard to volunteer troops, whom he thought had been discouragingly treated and looked upon as a plebian force. Whatever had been done with regard to volunteer corps might be said to have been a creation of the late government. He did not intend to cast any reflection on the late government, but still he must say that he thought that the present government had given greater encouragement to volunteer corps than the late administration; and of those in process of formation he hoped some day to see several very efficient battalions. The commission which had been agreed to would set to work immediately, and all he could say was that as soon as they made their report the government would give their anxious attention to its subject-matter, and were about to deal with it not in a spirit of shelving, but in a spirit, he hoped, of rapid and immediate action. (Hear, hear).

Sir F. SMITH warned the government not to create more fortifications than they had the means of finding men to defend.

Sir C. NAPIER hoped that every available man would be employed on our national defences. The country was not safe, and it was never more necessary that we should be prepared.

Mr. COBDEN observed that it would appear as if we had arrived at a state of things when old appliances were of no use. Enormous sums had been voted for the army and navy, and having done all this, Mr. Horseman said we had not the *minimum* of establishment we ought to have, and Sir C. Napier had told the house that every man in the country must be set to work. He rose to suggest to the House whether there might not be an another view of the subject, and whether gentlemen might not be in a state of panic. He compared the English navy with that of France in 1852 and 1858, whence it appeared that, in 1858 we had 288 steamers more than in 1852, while France had only 142; of sailing vessels we had three less in 1858 than in 1852, and France 114. Taking both steam vessels and sailing vessels, we had 285 vessels more than in 1852, and France only 28. In the calculation of the respective navies he had omitted corvettes, the most important class of war vessels, for he had been told that our large line-of-battle ships would in time of war be mere slaughter-houses. He condemned, in strong terms, as disgraceful to our policy, what he termed the preparations for war with France while the mouths of our ministers were filled with expressions of confidence and even adulation towards its Sovereign, and he called upon the house to give expression to an opinion condemnatory to such a state of things. He denied that there was any ground for supposing that the Emperor of the French or the French people had any design to make war upon this country. France was a great country, with an extensive seaboard, and she was, therefore, entitled to maintain a large navy, but it did not follow that she should wish to have as large a navy as ours. Indeed, she ought not to have so large a navy. Nay, more than that—if he saw any disposition on her part to have as large a navy as ours, and especially if she did not yield to a fair explanation, then he should suspect some sinister design (hear, hear). He would tell the house candidly that, if it came to a rivalry between the two countries, and if France refused to listen to explanation, he would as cheerfully vote £500,000.000 as £5,000,000 to maintain our maritime superiority (loud cheers) And for this reason, England had no frontier but the sea. England had, unfortunately, forty or fifty colonies which had no means of defence except that naval protection which we afforded them. Lastly, we had five times the mercantile tonnage of France; for all of which reasons we ought to have a larger navy. Besides, France was obliged to collect a large army to guard her frontier, and, therefore, he did not think she would refuse, at our hands, so reasonable an explanation as this (hear, hear). Mind, he (Mr. Cobden) did not ask for a disarmament. He did not wont our navy to be reduced till it was as low as the French; but he wanted to know why an agreement should not be come to, that where they had two ships we should have three. Surely a proposition of that kind might be made between Powers which had so high an opinion of each others loyalty and fidelity. Let them look at the question in a patriotic light, and lend their aid in cutting down an expenditure which at the best was a necessary evil. So far as it was necessary he would submit to it, but he entreated the house not to continue any burden upon the people of this country which they could not defend by the argument of reason and justice (the honourable gentleman was loudly cheered).

Sir J. PAKINGTON, referring to Mr. Cobden's statistics, said, the apparent excess of strength on the part of the English navy included no less than 160 gun-boats—vessels of extremely small size, and which, though they would be very useful for home defence in harbours and rivers, could not fairly enter into a comparison of that kind (hear, hear). The hon. member remarked on the impolicy of persevering in the construction of line-of-battle ships; but it would be the height of imprudence for England to let other nations get ahead of her in the construction of line-of-battle ships (hear, hear). It was the intention of the late Board of Admiralty, as soon as the superiority of England in line-of-battle ships had been unquestionably established, to suspend the construction of any more till the merits of the modern corvettes and other improvements in naval architecture had been duly tested; and he trusted that that course would be pursued by the present board. He thought the true mode of viewing this question was, not to view it relatively, but positively; not with reference to France, or to Russia, but with reference to the means of defence which this country ought, in common prudence, to have as a security against invasion. He admitted that the happiness, not only of France and England, but of the world, depended on the cultivation of amicable relations between the two countries; but that was no reason why they should not take the necessary precautions. A most striking illustration of the necessity for such precautions was afforded by the harbour of Portland, which, although it was constantly resorted to by their fleets, was absolutely without defences; and, according to the Secretary for War, it would take 20 years to complete the defences. He regretted that the right hon. gentleman had not expressed his concurrence in the spirit and scope of the motion. In his opinion it was not wise to spend money in driblets, which would extend over 20 years (hear, hear). If the money must be spent, the sooner the better. As regarded the strengthening of the navy, he could not help expressing his anxious hope that the government would not be contented with their resting where they were. Notwithstanding his figures, the hon. member for Rochdale was much mistaken if he supposed that the navy of England was now what it ought to be. In bringing forward the navy estimates of the late government, he (Sir John Pakington) distinctly stated that, though they were large, they were not in their opinion sufficient, and they thought the increase should be extended over at least another year. They thought that to place the navy of England in a proper state would require not less than from two and a half millions to three millions. They proposed to spend in the coming year £1,300,000, to which was afterwards added £4,000.000, for the construction of sloops and smaller vessels in private yards, making £1,800,000 of extraordinary expenditure; and he believed that in order to place the navy in the position that it ought to be would require another million. He hoped that in the preparation of the next estimates, the government would not forget either the strengthening of the navy or the improvement of the fortifications of the harbours and arsenals.

Lord C. PAGET corrected the impression which Mr. Cobden's statement might have made as to the relative state of the English and French navies. The French, he said, had 20 line-of-battle ships in commission and 12 in reserve, equal to ships in commission, making a total of 32. We had 26 line-of-battle-ships in commission, and 9 block ships, so that our proportion was not that to which, in Mr. Cobden's opinion, we were entitled. But there was another nation which was increasing her navy—namely, Russia, which had 8 screw line-of-battle-ships, 6 screw frigates, and 9 paddle frigates.

Mr. BENTINCK and Mr. NEWDEGATE spoke in favour of Mr. Horseman's motion.

Lord H. VANE recommended that it should not be pressed, and

Lord PALMERSTON began by saying, that our preparatory measures indicate no jealousy of any particular power, but are founded on the common sense principle, that a nation which is desirous of peace must be able to show the world that it is able to defend itself against any attack (hear, hear). The motion goes to express an opinion of the house that some fund should be provided for the completion of their fortified places, and that that fund should be independent of any vote of Parliament. Now it would not, I think, be very expedient for the house to affirm in the abstract that some fund should be provided unless they point out in what way the fund is to be raised. In the course of the debate two great branches of our defensive system have been adverted to, to which my right hon. friend has more pointedly directed the attention of the house. The first is the completion of those works which are for the permanent defence of our naval establishments. There cannot be two opinions on that point (hear, hear). It is quite obvious that our maritime power depends on these great dockyards, which are the cradles of our naval power, remaining safe from all attack; and there are certain fortifications which are necessary. My noble friend, the Secretary for the Admiralty, has told the house, that soon after our taking office it was resolved that a commission should be appointed to consider what were the works requsite to make those defences efficient. That commission will proceed with its examination, and I have no doubt that these works will not be very long in being completed. When we know what are the works which are necessary and best calculated for the defence of these various establishments, the expenditure that will be required for completing them, and what is the shortest period within which, if ample funds were provided, the works might be completed, we shall then be in a condition to make Parliament such proposals as we consider are best adapted to the security of the country. I entirely differ from what fell from my hon. and gallant friend the member for Southwark, who said the safety of this country depended entirely on our naval defences. I protest against the doctrine that, if by any accident we were to sustain a naval reverse—that if by any accident the fleets of any other nation had for a time the command of the Channel, by which they were enabled to land troops in this country—I protest against the doctrine that this country would then be lost (cheers). I admit it is necessary to provide the best and most complete naval defence the science and resources of the country can supply; but I feel satisfied that, if by any accident a landing should be effected on our coasts by a hostile force, there are on land in this country ample means of repelling the invasion and causing the invaders to rue the hour they sent the force. Sir, the works we propose are not intended, as some gentlemen suppose, to prevent any landing on the coast; no man would dream of occupying our coasts so as to prevent the possibility of an enemy's force making a descent. We know from what we ourselves have accomplished, at Alexandria and elsewhere, that a determined force will always effect a landing in spite of any opposition. The works, Sir, which we propose, and which form the subject of this discussion, are simply for the defence of particular points and particular dockyards, and for their defence in case of the decent of a military force, we will have at our command the regiments of the line, the militia regiments, and the population of the country; because, although I think the rifle corps fever in some parts of the country was a sort of epidemic not likely at the present moment to lead to any particular result, yet when we look to what occurred in the great war, when hundreds and thousands of men were ready in arms to defend their country, when the population was much less, we must feel that, if the country was again in peril of invasion, hundreds of thousands of men would enrol themselves in her defence; and if by possibility any enemy's force landed, it would find itself far inferior to the force which attacked it, and must meet a reverse. I should hope my right honourable friend will be satisfied with the result—he has obtained a very useful result—he has elicited the general determination of the house to support the government, whatever it may be, in all measures necessary for the defence of the country. When the proper time arrives, and when the secretary for War has received the report of the commission as to the works necessary for the protection of the dockyards, what the cost will be, and what the shortest time in which they can be completed, then it will be the duty of the government to consider what proposal to make to find the money, and then I will call on my right hon. friend, and I am quite sure we shall have his assistance in carrying into effect whatever measures are required to be taken (hear).

For Mr. Horseman's resolution...70 | Against it ... 167

Majority 97

The SPEAKER having put the question that he leave the chair,

Lord PALMERSTON said he did not intend to take supply at that hour (twenty minutes past 12); and considering the number of hours the Speaker had been in the chair that day and the day before, he trusted the house would consent to postpone all orders on which there was a prospect of any discussion, and take only those which were unopposed (hear). He proposed to take supply again on Monday morning.

SUPPLY REPORT.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The County Cess (Ireland) Acts Continuance bill passed through committee.

The Manufactures (Ireland) Acts Continuance bill passed through committee.

The Colonial Legislatures' Power of Repeal bill passed through committee.

The Barbuda Government bill passed through committee.

The Local Government Supplemental bill was read a third time and passed.

The Militia Ballots Suspension bill was read a third time was passed.

The Military Savings' Banks bill passed through committee.

The Constabulary Force (Ireland) bill was read a third time and passed.

After a short discussion the Locomotive bill was withdrawn.

The Fireworks Act Amendment bill was committed *pro formá*, and the house resumed.

The Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) bill was read a third time and passed.

CHURCH RATES ABOLITION BILL.

Mr. GREGSON, for Sir J. Trelawney, withdrew this bill for the present session.

The house adjourned at ten minutes past one.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

The following report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the subject of lighting picture galleries by gas was presented to the House of Commons on Thursday evening:—

"The Commission, consisting of Professors Faraday Hofmann and Tyndall, Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A., and Captain Fowke, R.E.,—appointed for the purpose of reporting to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education on the lighting of picture galleries by gas and on any precautions (if necessary) against the escape of gas, and the products of its combustion, having met at various times and considered the subject referred to them, now make the following report:—

"There is nothing innate in coal gas which renders its application to the illumination of picture galleries objectionable. Its light, though not so white as that of the sun, is equally harmless; its radiant heat may be rendered innocuous by placing a sufficient distance between the gas jets and the pictures, while the heat of the combustion may be rendered eminently serviceable in promoting ventilation.

"Coal gas may be free from sulphuretted hydrogen compounds, and in London is so at the present time; it then has little or no direct action on pictures. But it has not as yet been cleansed from sulphide of carbon, which, on combustion, yields sulphurous acid gas, capable of producing 22½ grains of sulphuric acid per 100 cubic feet of present London coal gas. [Hofmann.] It is not safe to permit this product of the combustion to come in contact with pictures, painted either in oil or water colours; and the commission are emphatically of opinion that in every system of permanent gas lighting for picture or sculpture galleries provision should be made for the effectual exclusion or withdrawal of the products of combustion from the chambers containing the works of art.

"The Commission have examined the Sheepshanks' Gallery as an experimental attempt to light pictures with gas, and are of opinion that the process there carried out fulfils the condition of effectually illuminating the pictures and at the same time removing the products of combustion. According to the indications of the thermometer required and obtained, it does this in harmony with, and in aid of, the ventilation, and does not make a difference of more than one degree Fahrenheit at the parts where the pictures are placed, between the temperatures, before and after the gas is lighted.

"Certain colour-tests, consisting of surfaces covered with white lead, or with vegetable and mineral colours (especially the more fugitive ones), and in which also boiled linseed oil, magylp, and copal varnish were employed as vehicles, had been prepared, and were, when dry, covered one-fourth with mastic varnish, one-fourth with glass, one-fourth with both mastic varnish and glass, and one-fourth left uncovered. Sixteen of these have been placed for nearly two years in different situations, in some of which gas has been used, in others not. They give no indications respecting the action of coal gas (except injury from heat in one placed purposely very near and above the gas-burners), but seven of them show signs of chymical change in the whites due to either a town atmosphere or want of ventilation. The most injured is that from the National Gallery, Charing-cross, and the next is from a country privy; the third, much less changed, is from the House of Commons; the fourth is from the Barber Surgeons-hall; the fifth from the Bridgewater Gallery; the sixth from the Royal Society's rooms at Burlington-house; the seventh from the British Museum.

"The remaining tests, hung in—1. Sheepshanks' Gallery, South Kensington; 2. Secretary's room at South Kensington, where no gas is used; 3. Mr. Henry Drummond's drawing-room at Albury-park, Surrey; 7. Sealed up and kept in a closet in the secretary's room at South Kensington; 5. Lambeth Palace, vestibule of the staircase; 6. British Institution, picture gallery; 7. Windsor Castle, room with a north aspect without gas; 8. Mr. Thomas Baring's picture gallery, 41, Upper Grosvenor-street, frequently lit with gas. present no observable change in this respect.

"Though apart from the especial subject submitted to the Commission, the members cannot resist a recommendation that this kind of trial, which is especially a painter's experiment, should be continued for a longer period, and, indeed, be carried out on a more extensive scale.

"The Commission think it right to state that they were unanimous on all the points to which their attention had been called, or which are referred to in this report.

"M. FARADAY,
"A. W. HOFFMAN,
"JOHN TYNDALL,
RICHD. REDGRAVE,
"FRANCIS FOWKE, Captain, R.E.

"South Kensington, July 20."

The Marquis Laiatico, accompanied by the Marquis Incontri, arrived last evening at Grillion's Clarendon Hotel, from Italy. The Marquis Laiatico is the nobleman who advised the abdication of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, on the morning of his flight, as a means of saving the Lorraine dynasty. It is understood that he has arrived on a mission from the Tuscan Government.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—WAKEFIELD.—Mr. J. W. Childers, of Cantley, near Doncaster, late High Sheriff of Yorkshire, has offered himself as a candidate on the Liberal interest for the representation of this borough, which has become vacant by the unseating of Mr. W. H. Leatham (Liberal), by a select committee of the House of Commons for bribery by his agents. The leaders of the Conservative party held a meeting on Thursday, and pledged themselves to bring forward a candidate.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LIVER COMPLAINTS—The virtues of these incomparable Pills are fully appreciated in every part of the civilized world. As they act on the general system through the circulation, there are few diseases which they cannot cure but they are efficacious in all disorders of the liver. For these they are an indubitable specific. A child might physic itself with these Pills, and without the slightest danger, except from such excess as would make the most wholesome aliment in the world an evil. By reducing the superfluous bile, and giving tone to the stomach, they effect a perfect and permanent cure.

BIRTHS.

Brinkley—On the 29th inst., at Knockmaroon House, Castleknock, the wife of W. S. Brinkley, Esq., of a son.

Donald—On the 29th May last, at Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of John Donald, Staff-Surgeon, of a daughter.

Erskine—At Clifton, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Biber Erskine, of a daughter.

Gall—On the 22nd inst., at Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Gall, 14th Light Dragoons, of a son.

Grant—On the 20th inst., at Templenoe, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Grant, of a son.

Ponsonby—At St. James's Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, of a daughter.

Sandeman—At Kirkwood, Dumfrieshire, the wife of Captain Sandeman, of a son.

Swanston—On the 27th inst., the wife of George Swanston, Esq., of Warwick-terrace, Belgravia, and the Board of Trade, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Austin and Drewett—July 27, at Dallington Church, Sussex, by the Rev. R. R. Tatham, W. Austin, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., to Mary, widow of the late J. Drewett, Esq., of Brooklands, Dallington, Sussex.

Bennett and Tarratt—July 27, at Ludford, Hereford, by the Rev. C. Kent, J. Bennett, Esq., late of the 21st and 80th Regts., to Caroline Mary, daughter of J. Tarratt, Esq., of Ludford-park.

On the 20th inst., at the parish church, Drumcondra, by the Rev. William Stevenson, A.B., T.C.D., William Bonis, Esq., General Valuation Office, to Maria, only surviving daughter of Edward Pennefather, Esq., of Fairview, Clontarf.

Drake and Micklethwait—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Frederick Edward Tyrwhitt Deake, son of the late Rev. George Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Malpas, Cheshire, to Maria Diana, daughter of the late Mr. and Lady Charlotte Micklethwait, of Tavernham Hall, Norfolk.

Ogilvy and Kinnaird.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Reginald Ogilvy, Esq., son of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., to Olivia, daughter of Lord and Lady Kinnaird.

DEATHS.

Austen.—On the 23rd inst., Colonel Austen, of Kippington, Seven-oaks, aged 84.

Boxwell—On the 21st inst., in the 89th year of his age, John Boxwell, Esq., of Butlerstown Castle, county Wexford.

Brewer—In Clarendon-road, Kensington Park, Col. Philip Brewer. H.E.I.C.S., aged 77.

Erskine—At Ripon, the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry David Erskine, Dean of Ripon, in his 73rd year.

Prout—At East-hill, Wandsworth, Thomas Prout, Esq., in his 75th year, formerly of the Strand.

Pulman—On the 24th inst., at Drake's-place, aged 36, the Rev. William Walker Pulman, vicar of Wellington, Somerset, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford.

Quayle—On the 29th May, at Surat, from the effects of a coup-de-soliel, received while in command of a field force sent against the rebels to Perkur Nuggur, Brevet-Major J. E. T. Quayle, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, Knight of the Leigon of Honor, aged 35.

Tucker—On the 28th May, at Delhi, Lieut. Thomas Tucker, of the 58th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 19, second son of the late Henry St. George Tucker, jun., of the Bengal Service, and grandson of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Tucker, C.B.

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Lawrence [illegible]